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Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
day				
to P.M.				
7th Aug	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
20th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	MARMORA	10509		
16th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
30th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
7th "	EGYPT	7912		
14th Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
4th "	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE by 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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6th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
13th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
27th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
10th "	EGYPT	7912		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
24th "	ARABIA	7903		
31st Apl.	MAGNDONIA	10512		
7th "	PERSIA	7951		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	MANTUA	11000		
28th May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

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8,896	Boyer	1st Oct. "
4,118	X	29th Oct. "
4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
8538	Schmitz	24th Dec. "
6,385	Galeanet	21st Jan. 1909.

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Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
4,118	X	14th Aug. 1908
4,143	Magnen	11th Sept, "
8538	Schmitz	9th Oct, "

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Sailor Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TOSA MARU		M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug.
HITACHI MARU		K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
TENYO MARU		T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
OMI MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
SADO MARU		J. Hands	28th Sept	8th Oct.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
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LINGA	2,171	Fri, 14th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

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S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY 10th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

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FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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8th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st October 1908
KORNERN	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4895	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badesich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7883	M. Maraglia	24th August 1908.

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Sassoon House 83, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug 08.
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	3,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,386	21th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

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Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
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Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 7th August, 1908.

POONA RACES.

5TH, 9TH, 12TH, 16TH, 19TH, 23RD AND 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 11th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 5TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON GINNERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the working during the coming Season, of the Ginning Factory and Press at Cawnpore, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Beer Seetal.

The Factory contains 68 Double Roller Gins and a Cotton Baling Press.

Apply to—

T. SMITH,
Receiver, Beer Seetal's Estate, Cawnpore.

PLOTS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of GROUND in the Property known as "Panthaky Wadi," near the Chowpaty Level Crossing, at the junction of Queen's Road and Charni Road, are FOR SALE. The Plots are open to full sea view and to breeze from all sides.

Plans can be inspected in the Office of SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, or of the Undersigned.

MISTRI AND BHEDWAR,
Architects.

NOTICE.

THE Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, is prepared to accept Tenders for the RIGHT of REMOVAL of HIRDA and SHIKEKAI, out of Government Forests in the Satara District, for the year 1908-09. Tenders to be opened on the 17th August, 1908, at 12-30 A. M. (Standard Time), at the Divisional Forest Office, Satara, in the New Rajwada. The detail of the Form of the Tenders and all Conditions of Sale and other particulars obtainable on application at the Divisional Forest Office, Satara. Tenders may be sent by post or the applicant to come personally. Each tender, however, must be accompanied by a guarantee of Rs. 50 in notes or cash.

D. R. S. BOURKE,
Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

MAFATA, late of Bengal, a female Mahomedan, Pilgrim.
BAI JETBAI, widow of Bhawanji Chapsi, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
VINCENT VAUGHAN INGLES, late Permanent Way Inspector, at Ganeshganj (near Saugor, C.P.), on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, European.
WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIES, late Custodian, Victoria Terminus Station, Bombay, European.
ROSE HANNAH ELIZABETH DAVIES, wife of William Edward Davies, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
IMAMUDIN AZIMBEG, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
DAMODER LALJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
JAGANNATH BAISAJEE, late of Bombay, Lingayat, Hindu Inhabitant, a Contractor.
TOOKARAM BHAU KUTE, late of Bombay and Poona, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

SIXTY YEARS—RS. 75,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required ; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent., on or before 31st January 1909. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1909.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 27th August 1908 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah

By Order of the Trustees,

J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

BOMBAY, 5TH AUGUST 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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14 Annas Each.

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FIFTY PRIZE STORIES FROM TIT-BITS.
EZRA THE MORMON. By Winifred Graham, Author of "The Vision at the Savoy."
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Bound in leather 96 pages with Pencil. Size 3¼ by 2.
Re. 1.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1908, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

POONA 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 10th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 5TH AUGUST, 1908.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants,

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL.
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
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J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
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RESERVE FUND.....	£ 600,000

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
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WALTER LANE & Co., European Cycles, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—A LADY CANVASSER, who can influence advertising business, European or Eurasian, knowing correspondence. Typist preferred. Apply to Box No. 1481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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Senior Form :—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form :—THE ROOKERY.
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians attending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS :—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHALUKSHMI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.
vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the right of Fazandari in following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) herein after mentioned. The sale of the property will be held at the premises.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 8th day of August 1908 at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahalurmi, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117, Collector's New No. 11323, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4-5 7099 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its D Ward under Ward No. 3609 and Street No. 43, and bounded on or towards the north by the sea, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by the sea, and on or towards the south by the temple of Mahaluxmi and other properties attached thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Marwanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 85.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)
ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)
DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews : Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)
W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games . . by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship . . by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War . . by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers . . by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf . . . . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play . . by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links . . . . by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette.
OF JUNE 20th.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life	Premiums Limited to		Payable at Death or at the end of			
	Premiums.	10 years.	15 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 12	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

TH

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 3,554 tons, Captain L. Schmidt will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Gutenfels, 3,551 tons, Captain P. Diedrichson, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDearmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,773 tons, Captain J T Prowse arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, Major Griffith and 1 deck passenger.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 6th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Surveyed St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 7.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Caledonia...3529 Tocque .....Aden .....P & O Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Hatumel...2584 Peters.....W & A G & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirley.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham &Co
Kt. Templar .....4601 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Kenley.....2429 Wilson .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Loodiana.....2124 Ross.....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowmel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Pasha .....3829 Elliot...Turner.....M & Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Ras Issa...2442 Parett...Antwerp..W & A Graham & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley ...Calcutta M M & Co
Spring burn...3175 Crosth-Craite.....W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Sofala .....3436 Bobb .....M M & Co
Virawa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2563 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Unsumsi.....2138 Miller.....Antwerp W & A G & Co
Xuss .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
F Okhla...3436 Reddock...Rangoon ...14-8...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mackinnon	3049	Smith	M'God	Finlay. 9-8	Muir & Co
B Othello.....	3327	Brodley...	Hull	9-8	Finlay Muir & Co
C & R Merton Hall ...	2777	Prowse	N F K		Nixon & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	12-8	M M & Co
H Naderi...	1168	Gray...	Busreh	16-8	B & P S N Co
K Stolzenfels...	3554	Schmidt..	K'chi.	8-8..	W & A G & Co
L Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Repairing	N F Bo S N Co Ld	
M Mahanadi..	547	Ahmed	Repairing...	N F Bo S N Co Ld	
N Frankdale..	3100	Kidd...	Baltimore...	11-8...	R A Willis
Q Kauzler...	1864	Michelsen...	Z'bar ...	10-8...	A Strandes

M W D D

Persia ...4198 Haughton.....Londen...15-8 P & O Co

H W V P

Courland...760 Ebrahim ...M'gos.....8-8 Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati...513 Fakeera ...K'chi.....8-8 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia 3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
3 & Rubattino .2681 Mancini..Genoa. 15-8. F B S N Co
5 Nairung. ..2462 Thomson ...Calcutta 9-8 T M & Co
10&11 Gute's 3551 Diedrichsen K'chi. 8-8. W & A G & Co
15 Goalpara...1359 Bishop.....Busreh...10-8 M M & Co
16 Bulimba.....1607 Chappel...Busreh 17-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Caledonia s.....	Tocque.....	Aden, August 2
	Merton Hall s ...	Prowse.....	Liverpool, July 11

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Lhasa s	McDiarmed...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday:—

Steamer Stolzenfels Schmidt for Hamburg via Karachi.

Steamer Gutenfels Diedrichsen for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
Steamer City of Paris for Liverpool &c
„ Merton Hall for Antwerp &c,
„ Sofala for Calcutta &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Dilwara, left Suez on the morning of the 6th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Shaw arrived in London on the morning of the 6th instant.

The City Line Steamer Wistowhall, left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 5th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. s. s. Arabia with the homeward Mails of the 1st instant arrived at Aden at 3 30 p. m. on Thursday the 6th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. s. s. Banca (Extra) arrived at Hongkong on August 7.

The P. & O. Co's. s. s. Devanha, with the China Mails is expected to arrived at Bombay at 8 a. m. on Sunday the 9th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
22	Rotenfels	Antwerp
26	Kintail	Calcutta
29	Clan Ranald	Liverpool
31	Drachenfels	Antwerp
31	Clan Cumming	Coast
Aug.		
3	Nurani	Calcutta
4	Palamcotta	Negapatam
4	Pentakota	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—588 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor; 1,856 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 200 bales wool, B Hurbhum.
City of Paris s —1,000 cwts castorseed and 4,090 cwts mowraseed Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—40 cwts horns, E Mohomed; 79 cases bristles Nizamoodin and Co; 300 cwts condiments, D Dadabhoy.

FOR HULL.

Ras Issa s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Othello s—500 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, The Bamankua Manganese ore Co: 400 cwt horns, E Mohomed; 4 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Paris s—11,268 cwts poppyseed, 7030 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—7 bales woollen carpets, Latham and Co.
Massilia s—379 casks skins, M M Halim.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Paris s—320 cwt castorseed, 2,920 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Massilia s—100 cwts mustardseed, 990 cwts poppyseed John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 250 bales cotton, 4,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 998 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—499 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—25 bales skins, Abdulrahim and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattino s—3,498 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros,

FOR TRIPOLI.

R Rubattino s—25 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th August.

The Squadron will parade at Bandra Station at 7-30 a.m.

Tuesday the 11th instant for a March Danda Versova.

Dress.—Marching order Swords and Ration begs to be carried.

There will be the usual drill for Recruits in the Town Hall on Monday the 10th instant at 6 p. m.

Messrs. C. W. Wales and C. E. L. Gilbert having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "D" Troop.

Mr. A. T. Cooper, having rejoined is posted to "D" Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th August.

302.—Detail for the week ending 15th instant:—
Monday, 10th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.
"M" Coy Parade on School ground at 3-30 p m.
Tuesday, 11th Inst—There will be no Parade owing to Public Holiday.
Wednesday, 12th Inst—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.
"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.
"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.
Thursday 13th Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a. m.
"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Friday, 14th inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
303.—It is notified for information that there will be no drill for "G" Company on Tuesday the 11th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour.....	0	0	1
Hospitals.....	0	1	4
Total.....	*7	6	68

Total plague deaths to date.. 143,810
This date last year 3 3 96

*Includes one imported case from Calicut.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Death.
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

August 7th, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	66	28	2
B	159	94	9
C	90	73	4
D	19	7	1
E	179	47	0
F & G	26	0	0
Total to date...	549	249	16
Total rats killed.....			798

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BULL—July 18, at the Meadows, Uxbridge Road, Lady Bull of a son.
DOUGLAS—July 16, at Loddington Hall, Leicester, the Hon. Mrs. Roderick Douglas of a son.
ELGOOD—July 17, at The Poplars, Strood, the wife of Capt. G. Elgood, the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt. of a daughter.
JOHNSTONE—July 19, Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Johnstone of daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—BAKER—WHITE—July 16, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Gerard Hartley Atkinson, son of the late Lieut.-Col. R. H. Atkinson, 14th and 55th Regts., to Katharine Baker White, daughter of A. Benton Blythe.
BOYCE—HUGHES—July 15, at All Saints', Shelsley Beauchamp, Thomas Leighton, son of the late Thomas Boyce, Esq., to Edith Annie, daughter of Capt. J. W. Hughes, late the 8th King's Regt.
STONE—THRING—July 16, at Marylebone Parish, Church, John G. B. Stone, of 26 St. James's Street, son of the late John Stone, to Caroline Mildred, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Thring, R. A.
WHITE—BULLOCK—July 18, at St. Peter's Church, Ealing, William Ernest Crabtree White, LL.D. Camb., son of the late Rev. William Farren White, to Alice Marian, daughter of F. D'O Bullock, Bengal Civil Service (retired).

DEATHS.

CAREY—July 20, at The Lodge, Winchester, Col. Denis Carey, late East Lancashire Regt.
CHEETHAM—July 19, at the Precincts, Rochester the Venerable Samuel Cheetham, D. D., Archdeacon and Canon Residentiary of Rochester, aged 81.
EDWARDES—July 19, at Tunbridge Wells, George Cuthbert Ludovie, son of General Sir Stanley Edwardes, K. C. B., aged 46.
KENYON—July 16, at Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, Katharine Mary McCrea, wife of Col. E. R. Kenyon R. E., and daughter of Major-Gen. J. C. B. De Batts, R. E.
MARRIOTT—July 15, at Avonbank, Pershore, Major Henry Christopher Marriott, aged 82.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

REV. DHANJIBHAI NAUROJI—August 7, at the United Free Church, Mission House, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, in his 86th year the Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji ordained a Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland in 1846.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TYNDALE—BISCOE—July 30, at Srinagar, Kashmir, to Rev. C. E. Tyandale-Biscoe, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KENNY—PENROSE—August 3, at St. Mark's Church Bangalore, Ernest Michael Kenny, Survey of India, and Amy Ethel Eugenie, daughter of W. H. Penrose.

DEATHS.

MACDONALD—July 29, at Tellicherry, G. D. MacDonald.
MACDONALD—August 1, at Tellicherry, Constance F. MacDonald, aged 1 year.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water 8-9m.; 7-27a.; Low water, 1-10m., 2-13a.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Islam Gymkhana, home. "B" Team vs. St. Xavier's College, away.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Concert 9-30 p.m. Lecture on Temperance Legislation in America and its Lessons, Prarthana Samaj Hall, 6-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h, 18m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water 9-14 m. 8-39a. Low water, 2-10m., 3-15a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 12th, Full Moon, 10h. 28·8m. a. m. ; Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h. 55·5m. a. m. ; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m. ; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m. ; Aug. 26th, in Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday August 10.—Sun rises, 6h. 18m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m. ; High water, 10-8m., 9-44a.; Low water, 3-5m., 4-9a.
Tuesday, August 11.—Hindu Cocoanut Holiday. Cricket Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana. "B" Team vs. Independent C. C. Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 9m. ; High water, 10-55m., 10-43a., Low water, 3-57m., 4-58a.
Wednesday, August 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 19m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 9m.; High water, 11-38m., 11-36a.; Low water 4-47m 5-44a,
Thursday, August 13.—Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 8 Forbes Street, 5 p.m., Sun rises, 6h. 19m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 8m. ; High water, 0-20a., Low water, 5-36m., 6-29a.
Friday, August 14.—Sun rises, 6h. 20m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 7m. ; High water, 1-25m., 1-1a. Low water, 6-24m., 7-13a.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of July was 807 of whom 585 were males and 222 females.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On account of some unforeseen circumstances Professor Wellinker who should have delivered his Fifth Address to-day, the 8th instant has postponed it. The usual class of the Brotherhood will meet in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. when Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A., will expound Plato's Republic.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Seychelles per steamer "Kauzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow the 9th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ILL-TREATING HIS WIFE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Gough charged Shanker Sadu, (40) a Hindu with causing heart to Parvati (13), his wife. The evidence showed that last Wednesday the accused had some reason to be annoyed with the girl and with a view to punish her he branded her with a red-hot ladle on the back and face. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday a teamcar was passing along Elphinstone Circle when one Rama Atmaram, a Hindu patient who had run away from a hospital and was suffering from aberration of the mind, ran against it and received injuries to his head and foot. On the same day one Khalpa Rama was crossing the tram line in Girgaum Road, when he slipped and fell. He was saved by the life-guard attached to the car. He was however severely injured and removed to the Gocculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL BOY'S SUCCESS.—A Bolton law student, Mr. Cyril F. Entwistle, has achieved distinction at the Manchester University by passing the final examination, first class, in the Faculty of Law. He also won a graduate scholarship in law, awarded on the degree examination. Mr. Entwistle, who is a son of Mr. J. Entwistle, 144, Chorley New-rd., is an old boy of the Bolton Grammar School, and his scholastic career has been a distinguished one. He was born in Bombay, where his father held an appointment, in 1887, and he received his early training at the Cathedral High School, Bombay. At 10 years of age he won a Presidency Scholarship, and two years later he and his brother became students at Llangollen County School. Here he stayed three years. When 14 he sat for the Welsh Central Board Examination, which he passed first class with three distinctions. Leaving the County School he came to the Bolton Grammar School where he was a student for three years. In the Cambridge Examination he came out first class with honours, and in 1905, his last year at the school, he carried off the Hulton Leaving Scholarship, and won the Hulm Entrance Scholarship at Victoria University. At the end of 1905 Mr. Entwistle became an articled clerk with Mr. J. H. Hall, Borough prosecutor. In his first year at the University Mr. Entwistle passed in the first division for his LL. B. degree and carried off the class prizes for Constitutional Law and Roman Law. In the second year he won the Vice-Chancellor's prize for equity in addition to other prizes, and in the third year he was awarded the Vice-Chancellor's prize for conveyancing. The class prizes fell to him and he also won the Dauntsey Legal Scholarship. Mr. J. Entwistle is to be congratulated on his son's brilliant career. Since his return to England in 1902. Mr. Entwistle senior has succeeded to the position of chairman of the Board of Directors of a Bolton mill, and his eldest son Sydney to that of Secretary of the same mill.—"English mail."

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

THE statement of accounts and other details of the People's Bank of India, recently issued with the annual report, gives some interesting details as to the support obtainable by a Native bank when once its soundness has been demonstrated. The People's Bank in 1901 had an authorised capital of two lakhs of which Rs. 81,850 was subscribed and Rs. 10,640 paid up. In the following year the authorised capital remained the same, but the subscription rose to Rs. 1,07,950 and the amount paid up to Rs. 30,210. The next year the capital was raised to five lakhs and the amounts subscribed and paid up promptly doubled and this doubling was repeated in the next year. Business was continued with five lakhs capital till 1906 when the whole was subscribed and Rs. 1,68,348 paid up, and in 1907 it was decided to raise the capital to ten lakhs—which was immediately subscribed. For the half-year ending June last the authorised capital was twenty-five lakhs and of this seventeen and a half lakhs—a rise of seven and a half lakhs for the half-year—was subscribed and four lakhs and seventy thousand rupees paid up. It is a natural consequence of the increased desire to own shares that the deposits should have increased. In 1901 these amounted to Rs. 1,84,955 and the net income was Rs. 1,858. In 1902 the deposits were Rs. 4,31,443 and the net income Rs. 5,621, next year these figures were trebled. In the following year the rate of dividend reached eight per cent. and there it has remained since. Finally on these figures the deposits for 1907 were fifty-one and a half lakhs while for the half-year just passed they were fifty-seven and three-quarter lakhs, the net income being very little short of that of the whole of last year. Amongst other features of the conduct of the Bank is the simultaneous reduction of preliminary expenses—originally Rs. 46,000, but now with only Rs. 20,000 left and the raising of a reserve fund which now stands at Rs. 50,000. The Bank has forty-seven branches and the auditors' report shows that only Rs. 79,027 was spent on establishment and other expenses during the half-year.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens loose gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilin" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Depôt, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

— Latest Additions. —
SCENTS.
NEW PUMP ODORATORS.
FANCY GLASS SCENT DIFFUSERS.
TOILET POWDERS.
DAINTY POWDER BOXES
AND
SOAPS.
Manufactured in
—PARIS—
EXPRESSLY
FOR
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
36, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
11, EAST STREET, POONA.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

A shallow depression has appeared in the North-West angle of the Bay. The trough of low pressure has moved southward to its normal position. This distribution of pressure has been favourable for a large extension of the rainfall due to both currents, in Northern India

There has been nearly general, though comparatively light, rain, as far South as the latitude of Nagpur and as far West as a line through Bhuj and Ambala. As regards the rest of the country, that has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Hyderabad and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain on the Madras Coast.

The Principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy, two inches ; Silchar, three inches; Darjeeling, Darbhanga and Sambulpur, one and a half inches ; Cuttack and Saugor Island, one inch ; Purnea, three quarters of an inch; Patna, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Bareilly, half an inch; Muktesar and Dehra Dun, one inch; Chakrata, three inches ; Mainpuri, one and a half inches ; Meerut and Delhi, two inches ; Mount Abu four inches ; Raipur and Raichur, one and a half inches ; Gulbarga, three quarters of an inch ; Mangalore, four inches ; Madras, one and a half inches; Nellore, two inches ; Gopalpur one inch.

Skies are clear in the Indus Valley and Kashmir, but clouds have increased in other parts of the country, excepting Burma and are moderate to heavy. Humidity is in excess in North-West India and Central Madras Coast ; temperature is generally normal.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-East India, Central India, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the United Provinces, East Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Deccan and on the Madras Coast.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Caledonia" which arrived in horbour yesterday from Aden, eports having experienced light variable winds and fine weather to longitude 53° East, thence fresh to strong monsoon moderate gale at times, high S.W. sea, and overcast weather to longitude 65° East, thence fresh to moderate monsoon and fine weather, with passing rain squalls.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 7th August was 29·746 inches. The height of obeservatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Nade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	53·34	50·36	49·47	38·23
Friday, 6th August.....	0.48	0·45	0·68	0·38
Total	53·82	50·81	50·15	38·61
Up to same date last year...	76·23	80·47	80·78	83·06

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 7.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·45	47·94	29·31	75·52

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 24th July 1908 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	22	37	Khetvadi.....	4	43
Raver	16	25	Nasik	7	39
Nimbhora	13	10	Deviali.....	7	53
Bodwad	14	26	Ghoti	55	10
Varangaon	10	97	Hotgi	5	71
Bhadli	17	10	Mohol	4	29
Jalgaon	20	25	Madha	4	8
Shirsoli	17	30	Barsi Junction ...	6	57
Mhasawad	15	34	Kem.....	2	29
Maheji.....	10	32	Jeur	2	30
Pachora	13	27	Poralvadi	4	50
Kajgaon	7	16	Dikal	3	2
Rajmane	7	98	Dhond.....	3	56
Chaliagaon	7	4	Talegaon	17	72
Naydongri	3	51	Lonavla	102	6
Nandgaon	8	82	Neral	75	84
Manmad	6	11	Kasara	58	20
Lasalgaon	4	31			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 7th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been restricted to the eastern districts, the only rain of importance being at Delhi (1·80 inches). Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme north and the south-east of the Punjab, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen in the area of rainfall but has risen over the rest of the division ; it continues low in the south-west and the Central Punjab during the day and is in defect at Delhi and Ambala at night. Calms or light easterly or south-easterly winds prevail.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen, the largest amounts being Allahabad 0·59 inch, Cawnpore, 0·43 inch and Mainpuri 1·37 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast. The moisture in the air has increased and is now equal to the average everywhere. Temperature has fallen and the maximum is normal or in defect, while the minimum continues normal. Winds are northerly to easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general ; Jaipur records 0·43 inch and Ajmer 0·20 inch. Skies are clear in Upper Sind and are moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal. Temperature has fallen, chiefly in Rajputana, were it is new in defect during the day ; at night it is everywhere normal. Winds are westerly at Karachi and Jaipur, but the other station's report calms.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general ; Bhavnagar Para has had 0·59 inch. Rajkot 1·03 inches, Bhuj 0·18 inch Deesa 0·23 inches, Ahmedabad 0·21 inch, and Neemuch 0·19 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local ; Raipur has had 1·70 inches, Saugor 0·34 inch and Hoshangabad 0·16 inch. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily overcast in the northern and eastern districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread ; Bombay reports 0·38 inch, Ratnagiri 0·91 inch, Mormogao 2·86 inches and Karwar 2·23 inches. Skies are moderately clouded at Ratnagiri and heavily overcast elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly or west-south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0·65 inch of rain and Belgaum 0·20 inch. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast and been heavier at Mangalore and in the Konkan. It has also been widespread in Rajputana and Gujarat and the United Provinces. The area of relative low pressure is still shown in Rajputana and the northern districts of Gujarat and West Central India.

Nearly General rain is probable on the West Coast, local rain in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces. A few falls may occur in the Deccan and West Central India.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report :—S.S. "Caledonia," which left Aden on the 2nd, experienced from longitude 54° to 67° E. fresh to strong monsoon, the force rising at longitude 61° E. to a moderate to fresh gale ; thence to arrival fresh to moderately light monsoon. She had throughout nearly the whole voyage cloudly or overcast skies, occasional light rain and considerable south-westerly swell and sea.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (5th)	97·6	86·6	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	84·3	...	0·00
Muskat, (5th)	97·8	89·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	99·3	83·0	...	3·75
Rawalpindi	92·9	76·1	...	25·82
Lahore	94·4	81·7	...	15·75
Sirsa.....	93·3	79·6	...	16·05
Ambala	91·5	74·9	0·13	11·48
Delhi	90·7	72·2	1·80	26·38
Agra.....	89·0	79·5	0·20	21·76
Mainpuri.....	84·8	?	1·37	14·14
Jhansi	90·0	77·0	0·21	13·87
Cawnpore	87·4	77·9	0·43	12·22
Allahabad	84·6	78·0	0·59	14·17
Jacobabad	104·1	85·8	...	2·13
Karachi	85·5	77·0	...	5·17
Ajmer	82·4	74·7	0·20	18·66
Jaipur	79·2	74·6	0·43	16·05
Kotah	84·5	77·6	0·08	23·98
Bhuj.....	84·6	76·0	0·18	8·64
Dwarka	84·8	78·2	0·07	10·47
Veraval	79·7	76·8	...	18·13
Rajkot	86·4	75·2	0·30	14·64
Bhavnagar Para.....	83·6	75·5	0·59	18·32
Surat	84·1	77·4	0·03	37·32
Ahmedabad.....	86·6	77·2	0·21	18·97
Deesa	83·8	74·4	0·23	29·10
Neemuch.....	82·0	73·2	0·19	14·94
Indore.....	82

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CASE OF MR. C. W. ALLAN.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 20, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State's attention has been directed to the memorial addressed to him by Mr. C. W. Allan, an extra deputy conservator of forests in the Burma provincial service; whether Mr. Allan, after passing through the college at Dehra Dun, joined the Indian Forest Service on Feb. 1, 1887, at a time when it was provided by section 21 of the then Forest Department Code that after five year's approved service as sub-assistant conservator of forests, he would be drafted into the upper controlling staff; whether he is aware that in 1891 the Government issued a new Forest Department reorganisation scheme debarring all officers thenceforward appointed in India from promotion to the upper controlling staff, and that having done four years of admittedly approved service, the new scheme was by "ex post facto" ruling applied to Mr. Allan's case; where he is aware that recently the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the trasnfer of Mr. Shrish Chandra Charkrabatti from the provincial to the imperial engineering service on the ground that as he had actually entered the Sibpore Engineering College before the issue of the orders closing the imperal service to students of Indian engineering colleges, he had an equitable right to an appointment in the imperial sevrice; and will he state on what ground, in an analogous case, Mr. Allan has been refused similar treatment; and whether the Government of India will be directed to remedy the grievance from which Mr. Allan is suffering.

Mr. Buchanan: Mr. Allan's memorial has been received from India, and is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council. The Secretary of State is not in a position at present to make a statement regarding it.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE.

On Tuesday, July 21. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he could state the amount of land revenue, mentioned at page 11 of the explanatory memorandum on East Indian accounts, as having been suspended in Bombay in previous years of famine and collected 1906-1907; whether, during the present famine in Northern India, the land revenue was being only suspended and not remitted; and whether the demand of large arrears as well as the heavy current land tax, as soon as famine conditions ceased, prevented the recovery of the peasantry, and was the chief cause of their progressive impoverishment and discontent.

Mr. Buchanan: The arrears on account of suspended land revenue in the Bombay Presidency were reduced by 268,000*l.* in 1906-1907. With regard to the second question, the explanatory memorandum states at page 25 that a large proportion of the land revenue suspended on account of the famine this year and last year will necessarily be remitted but it is not possible at present to estimate the amount. Such remissions are made with the object of facilitating the recovery of the peasantry from the losses occasioned by the drought.

THE TABRIZ DISTURBANCES.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British Consul at Tabriz refused protection to Persian Constitutionalists during the recent repression; and, if so, would he explain why he adopted this attitude.

Sir E. Grey: Admission to the Consulate was refused in consequence of instructions sent to limit the taking of "bast" to cases in which life was in imminent danger. In this case it was desired apparently to use the Consulate for political purposes, a proceeding which his Majesty's Government cannot admit, as it would necessitate intervention by force on their part in the internal affairs of Persia. It appears that the political party named in the question have lately not been repressed, but have got the upper hand at Tabriz.

Dr. Rutherford: Was not the Consul's action in strong contrast to the action of our Consul at Teheran.

Sir E. Grey: No, sir; it was not in contrast. At Teheran people were supposed to be in danger o their lives.

Mr. Lynch: May I ask whether the Consul-General at Tabriz is still at his post?

Sir E. Grey: I believe he is there.

COST OF SEA TRANSPORT FOR TROOPS.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in the present and future years any of the cost of bringing home from India soldiers who have done three years' service there, but decline to extend their services for a longer period in that country, will become a charge on the revenues of India; and whether an item under the head of sea transport for troops of 59,246*l.* 5*s.* relates to such return of soldiers, and if it has been charged to the Indian Treasury.

Mr. Buchanan: I understand this question to refer to Paragraph 5 of the Second Report of the Committee of Public Accounts. The three years' men therein referred to are not soldiers who, having done three years' service in India declined to extend their service in that country, but soldiers who, having enlisted for three years' service with the colours and having been sent to India, declined to extend their Army service anf had to be brought back to this country. The 59,246*l.* 5*s.* claimed from the War Office represents a portion of the extra cost of transport caused by such short-service men having to be brought home and replaced at the expense of the Indian Treasury. Enlistment for three years with the colours has been discontinued. Such adjustments are exceptional, but the matter has not yet been finally closed.

DEATHS FROM PLAGUE, CHOLERA, AND SMALL-POX.

Mr Keir-Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state what were the number of deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox respectively in the Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, including East Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab for each of the last five recorded years; also the amount spent on famine relief, and the amount of remissions or suspensions of land revenue in each of the provinces named on account of the total or partial failure of crops for each year during the same period.

Mr. Buchanan: With regard to the first question, the hon. member is referred to the Return (No. 160) of deaths from plague, cholera, and small-pox recently presented, which gives the information asked for to the end of the calender year 1906. Figures showing the expenditure on famine relief and remissions and suspensions of land revenue for five years ending March 31, 1907, are subjoined.

EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE RELIEF.

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	—	—	—	6,493	—
Bombay	246,620	109	2,043	24,192	81,671
Bengal	15	—	201	—	56,102
Eastern Bengal and Assam	—	—	8	—	7,074
United Provinces	95	—	—	52,590	128,576
Punjab	1,101	—	—	338	6,291

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS.

Remissions.

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	21,085	31,530	281,511	74,114	33,521
Bombay	911,733	163,333	124,999	155,000	164,000
Bengal	Not available	10,333	6,267	3,800	3,400
Eastern Bengal & Assam	3,333	5,573	7,467	5,400	19,800
United Provinces	28,867	123,600	32,533	355,267	197,133
Punjab	203,200	16,000	7,733	38,400	64,200

Suspensions.

	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
	£	£	£	£	£
Madras	Not available	4,733	10,367	8,400	4,933
Bombay	"	201,733	358,067	622,467	254,533
Bengal	"	6,667	8,333	667	133
Eastern Bengal & Assam	"	800	6,600	7,667	2,333
United Provinces	68,267	1,400	28,200	38,267	24,200
Punjab	157,067	140,667	118,300	188,300	156,667

Note.—Figures taken from the financial estimates of the Local Governments, with the exception of remissions in Madras, which have been taken from the Madras Land Revenue Reports.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS IN SIMLA IN WINTER.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India. If the recommendations of the committee appointed by Lord Curzon to inquire into the position of the Government clerks who remain in Simla during the winter, and which reported in 1905, have yet been carried out; if not, what is the cause of the delay, and what are the intentions of the Government of India regarding them.

Mr. Buchanan: The proposals of the Government of India regarding the Government clerks who are permanently settled in Simla, and do not move between that place and Calcutta, have not yet reached me. I will inquire when they may be expected.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

Mr. Bees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What are the emoluments of non official additional members of the Governor-General of India's Council, and what has been the previous calling of the members appointed during the last five years, provided, in case of the latter part of the question, the required information is available without resort to search.

Mr. Buchanan: A non-official additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, who has to leave his ordinary residence and reside at Calcutta for the purpose of attending meetings of the Council, receives an allowance of 1,000 rupees for each month or part of a month during which he may attend the session, plus a sum of 1,000 rupees for travelling and other expenses incidental to a change of residence, provided that the total amount paid to a member for any one session shall not exceed 5,000 rupees. These rates also apply to members who may be specially required to attend meetings of the Council at Simla (Article 1146, Civil Service Regulations).

The following gentlemen have been appointed since July 1, 1903:—Tikka Sahib Riperdaman Singh of Nabha, son of the Chief of a Native State.

Merchants (3).—Mr. F. Cable, Mr. A. A. Apcar, Mr. D. M. Hamilton.

Landowners (5).—Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur; Sir Ramashwara Singh, Maharaja of Darbhanga; Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kazilbash, C. I. E; Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca; Mr. Gangadhar Rao Mudhar Chitnavis.

Lawyers (5).—Rai Bahadur Sir B. K. Bose, K. C. I. E., Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaye; Rai Sri Ram Bahadur Munshi Madhao Lal; Dr. Rashbehari Ghos C. I. E.

Educationists (3).—Mr. Theodore Morison, Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Mr. G. K. Gokhale C. I. E.

Retired Civil Servant (1).—Mr. S. Ismay C. S. I.

Retired Member of the Provincial Civil Service (1).—Maing Ba Tow, K. S. M.

THE ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

On Thursday, July 23. Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal received a communication signed by the Nawab of Murshehabad the Maharajas of Kasimbazar Burdwan and Gidhour Maharaja Prodyot Kumar Tajore deploring the anarchism brought to light in their province of Bengal and urging that seditious writing poisons the mind of the young and led to the conspiracy recently discovered at Calcutta and that the Government of India should bring in Press legislation which will deal efficaciously with the present unbridled license to slander by irresponsible Press men and to root Anarchism out of India; and whether the Governments of India and Bengal propose to take any action upon this representation.

Mr. Buchanan: The letter referred to in the question has been published in the Indian newspapers, and has, no doubt, been considered by the Government of India. The Secretary of State has nothing to add to his recent utterances on the subject of seditious writing in India.

MILITARY TRAINING OF CIVIL EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Government has been called to the recommendation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that every European and Eurasian in India should be trained to arms in the interests of the State and for the greater security of the European community; whether the Government of India has under consideration the question of increasing the capitation grants so as to enable all classes to serve without being put to personal expense, and giving such aid in the way of practical military training to firms and companies as may enable them to provide for the proper training of their employes; and whether the Government of India contemplates giving further active assistance in general to the Volunteer movement in India.

Mr. Buchanan: The recommendation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce referred to by the hon. member has not come before the Secretary of State, nor has he yet received any proposals from the Government of India on the subject of volunteering in India.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Mr Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would communicate to the House the substance of any information which he might have received on the subject of the disorders in the city and province of Tabriz from his Majesty's Consul-General at Tabriz; and were any, and, if so, what, steps being taken by his Majesty's Government, in conjunction with that of Russia, to bring about a speedy settlement of the differences between the Shah and the constitutional party.

Sir E. Grey: I have received various reports to the effect that fighting has been in progress at Tabriz between the supporters of the Shah and the popular party. According to the latest information in my possession, the Shah's party which was defended by Government horsemen, was attacked again on July 20 by the popular party. The Government horsemen were defeated and withdrew to their second line of defence. The reactionary Anjuman, or political club, was occupied by the popular party, which pulled down the white flag hoisted there by the clergy. The clergy and Acting Governor-General are said to have hidden. It is reported in the Press that there has been further fighting, which is exceedingly probable, though I have not yet heard the result of it. With regard to the last part of the hon. member's question, the Russian and British Governments are of one opinion as to the necessity of strict abstention from any forcible interference on their part in the internal affairs of the country.

Mr. Lynch.—In view of the serious news just received to the effect that the telegraph wires have been cut will the right hon. gentleman give the House any assurance as to the measures that have been taken to secure the safety of the British Consul-General?

Sir E. Grey.—So far, in this Persian trouble, there has been no danger to foreigners. As for the rest Persia must look after herself.

Mr. Ashley: Can the right hon. gentleman say whether there are any Russian officers now serving with the Shah's troops?

Sir E. Grey: So far as I am aware there are no Russian officers at Tabriz or at Teheran.

Mr. Rees: Is there any record that at any time Europeans have been molested during popular disturbances in Persia?

Sir E. Grey: The answer to that question would require a great deal of historical research (Laughter).

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

Admiralty, July 18.

Sub-Lieut. N A Wodehouse has been promoted in the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet (July 30, 1907).

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut. E R Maples has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant (June 7, 1907).

War Office, July 21.

Commands and Staff.

Capt. C D H Moore, the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be a garrison adjutant (graded as Staff captain), vice Capt. J W D Thomson, 21st Empress of India's Lancers July 10.

Cavalry.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J E D Holland to be captain, vice W M C Du Q Caillard, retired July 4.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Capt. R W Allen to be adjutant, vice Lieut. H C Malet July 21.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Capt. District Officer T R Griffiths is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Artillery May 27.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major and Brevet Col. John E W Headlam, D S O., is seconded for service on the Staff July 3. Supernumerary Capt. and Brevet Major G T M Bridges, D S O., to be captain, vice D G Blois, seconded June 3.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—F O Wyatt, M V O., vice G Chatterton, removed May 23; G M Johnston, vice H E Pennethorne, promoted June 24; E F Creswell, Vice Brevet Major R H Massie, seconded July 2. Brevet Major R H Goodwin vice R E Tyler promoted July 4. Supernumerary Lieut. R C Simpson to be lieutenant, vice J H Knight, seconded July 7.

Infantry.

The King's Liverpool Regt.—Lieut. E R A Hall to be adjutant, vice L R Schuster July 20.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf.—Lieut W W Llewellyn retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 July 22.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Major C J E A McArthur is placed on retired pay July 20; Capt A Blair, D S O to be major vice T G MacLaren retired July 4.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Second Lieut J E W Dennies to be lieutenant, vice F C C Rogers seconded June 24.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Second Lieut C B Adams to be lieutenant, vice C F F Hodgson, promoted May 6.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Second Lieut S T Lucey to be lieutenant vice G R Trefusis, promoted June 4.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut J Carnegy from Half-pay List to be lieutenant vice F C T Ewald, seconded with precedence next below F C T Ewald June 27.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Capt E J Woodley to be major, vice Brevet Lieut Col H N Byas, promoted July 1.

The Highland Light Inf—Lieut J H Hope is seconded for service on the Staff June 19.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Southerland Highlanders—Capt L L Wheatley, DSO, from Indian Army, to be captain on augmentation, vice R E Graham, who exchanges July 22.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Lieut H T Ryan to be captain July 22.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Miss I D Humfrey to be staff nurse provisionally July 4.

Reserve of Officers.

In accordance with the terms of Special Army Order, dated Dec 23, 1907, the undermentioned officers are transferred to the Reserve of Officers, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia dated July 22:—Major W MacKay, 4th batt the Cheshire Regt Mrjor E L Calverly, 4th batt the Essex Regt; Major A R Willis the Western Division, Submarine Miners, Royal Eng Militia; Major C E Bagnall 4th batt Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt; Major and Honorary Lieut Col R E F S Dudding, 4th batt Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt; Capt A P Turner, 4th batt Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt; Capt W B Shannon, 4th batt Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.); Capt. G. J. B. Duff 4th batt. the Norfolk Regt.; Capt. W. L. St. J. Prioleau, 4th batt. the Norfolk Regt.; Capt. G. R. Barton, 4th batt. the Cheshire Regt.; Capt. A. W. Butterworth 4th batt. the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.); Capt. G. C Corry-Smith, 4th batt. the Border Regt.; Capt. F. J. M. Irwin, 5th batt. Princess Vitororia's (Royal Irish Fusiliers); Capt. J. R. M. H. L'E. Malone, 6th Batt. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Capt. H. E. Wheeler, 8th batt. the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Capt) E Duke, 3rd batt. the Devonshire Regt.; Capt. W. E. Long, 4th batt. the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.); Lieut. C. H. Smith, 4th batt. the Gloucestershire Regt.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut. E. C. Herdman resigns his commission (July 22).

SPECIAL RESERVE.

Royal Field Artilery.

In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated April 9, 1908, the Carmarthen Royal Garrison Art. (Militia) having completed the prescribed period of annual training on May 30, 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists, with effect from May 31, 1908, and has become the Carmarthen Royal Field Art.

The Carmarthen Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned officers, having assented to be transferred, are appointed Officers of the Special Reserved of of Officers with effect from May 31, 1908, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Lieut. Col. and Honorary Col. Sir J. H. Williams-Drummond, Bart.; Major F. D. Williams-Drummond; Capts. V. E. Pringle, H. Davies-Evans, A. D. Macneill, S. C. Sweeting, M. H. Ingram; Second Lieuts. W. M. Macneill, W. A. K. Redfern.

In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated April 9, 1908, the Clare Royal Garrison Art. (Militia), having completed the prescribed period of annual training on May 30, 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists, with effect from May 31, 1908 and has become the Clare Royal Field Art.

The Clare Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned officers, having assented to to be transferred, are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers, with effect from May 31, 1908, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Col. G. O'Catlaghan-Westropp, aide-de-camp to the King; Major J Ferguson; Capts J G M McOstrich, J A L L Firmstone, T H Brady-Browne, J A O'B Hobson; Lieuts O S Ditzen, A F H Crowe; Second Lieuts W A Brady-Browne, T E H Taylor.

In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council, dated April 9, 1908, the Duke Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Royal Garrison Art. (Militia), having completed the prescribed period of annual training on May 23, 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists, with effect from May 24, 1908, and has become the Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Royal Field Art.

The Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight Royal Field art.—The undermentioned officers, having assented to be transferred, are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers with effect from May 24, 1908, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col H G Watson; Capts A R Saunders, W H C Despart, L M Webber; Lieuts L D L Gibbs, C C Langford.

In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council, dated April 9, 1908, the Limerick City Royal Garrison Art. Militia, having completed the prescribed period of annual training on June 6, 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists, with effect from June 7 1908, and has become the Limerick City Royal Field Art.

The Limerick City Royal Field Art. The undermentioned officers, having assented to be transferred are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers, with effect from June 7, 1908, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Lieut-Col. and Honorary Colonel. R A M Henn; Majors H G Warren, B. Roche-Kelly; Capts D D R H Heather, H H Finch, C W A Arthur, E B Place, A J S, Roche Kelley; Lieuts R P Power, W R V Warren, F P Wye.

In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated April 9, 1908, the Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Royal Garrison Art (Militia) having completed the prescribed period of annual training on July 4, 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists, with effect from July 5, 1908, and has become the Duke of Connought's own Sligo Royal Field Art.

The Duke of Connought's Own Sligo Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned officers having assenting to be transferred, are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers, with effect from July 5, 1908, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Lieut.-Col and Honorary Col J D A Roberts; Major L C F Wynne; Capts G A Heather, A H W Saunders-Knox-Gore J. Bramley-Moore, B R Cooper.

In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated April 9, 1908, the Suffolk Royal Garrison Art. (Militia), having completed the prescribed period of annual training on May 23, 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists, with effect from May 24, 1908, and has become the Suffolk Royal Field Art.

The Suffolk Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned officers having assented to be trnsferred, are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers with effect from May 24, 1908, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Lieut.-Col. and Honorary Col R J Carthew, Major and Honorary Lieut.-Col A St. J White, Capt and Honorary Major W Jenks; Capts R T Bidge, M F Hall W J Stomm; Second Lieut P W J A Stomm.

In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated April 9, 1908, the Sussex Royal Garrison Art. (Militia), having completed the prescribed period of annual training on May 23 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists, with effect from May 24, 1908, and has become the Sussex Royal Field Art.

The Sussex Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned officers, having assented to be transferred, are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers, with effect from May 24, 1908, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Lieut.-Col. and Honorary Col. H H Peel, Major and Honorary Lieut.-Col. C H R Pelly, Capt. and Honorary Major F. J. Maitland; Capt. C Hannington, R Barclay, J C Lattey, A J Marten; Lieuts. C von Roemer, L M B Salmond: Second Lieut. K B Harbord.

In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated April 9, 1908, the Tipperary Royal Garreson Art. (Militia), having completed the prescibed period of annual training on June 20, 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists, with effect from June 21, 1908, and has become the Tipperary Royal Field Art.

The Tipperary Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned officers, having assented to be teransferred, are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of officers, with effect from June 21, 1908, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Lieut.-Col J G Phillips, Major H M S Lovering, Capt. and Lonorary Major H W Jones: Capt. S G Sinclair, R M Knolles, G W Robinson; Lieut. E H Waller.

In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council, dated April 9, 1908, the Wicklow Royal Garrison Art. Militia, having completed the prescribed period of annual training on May 23, 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists, with effect from May 24, 1908, and has become the Wicklow Royal Field Art.

The Wicklow Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned officers, having assented to be transferred, are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers, with effect from May 24, 1908, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Lieut.-Col. W H O Kemmis, Major W T Black; Capts. C R de Robeck, F F Freeman, E L Mansfield, P G Pratt; Lieuts. G H J Adcock, G P Burton; Second Lieuts. M A Adams, V St J Clery H F B de Caen, R J A Betham.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated April 9, 1908, the 7th batt. having completed the prescribed period of annual training on June 27, 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists, with effect from June 28, 1908, and has become the 6th batt. The undermentioned officers, having assented to be transferred, are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers, with effect from June 28, 1908. retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Lieut. Col. E T Le Marchant Major F W Thomas; Capts. H H Hobson, G E S Woodyatt, H A Drewe-Mercer, W G Lucas, L W Turney, E C Jennings, Sir F E Waller, Bart., T P Mills; Lieuts H A K Buchanan, N H England, T L N Mostyn, J P S Brown; Second Lieuts W Carlyon-Britton, D C Ward, A G Astley, U Rastrick, R P Fuller-Maitland, A C Masters, L R Hibbert. In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated April 9, 1908, the 6th batt, having completed the prescribed period of annual training on June 27, 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as unit of special Reservists, with effect from June 28, 1908, and has become the 7th batt. The undermentioned officers having assented to be transferred are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers, with effect from June 28, 1908 retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Col R H R Helpman, Lieut-Col C R Hely-Hutchinson, Major and Honorary Lieut Col A C Tompkins; Capt J D. Sparks, R J I Hesketh, C E Wells; Capt and Honorary Major F Clifford Capt K P A E Milbank Capt, and Honorary Major A M Brown; Capts J C Cartwright, W R Cartwright, J N de la Perrelle; Lieuts G F T Dean, C J Hayes, C H R Came; Second Lieuts J R F Lecky, K R Mathieson, A H B Lee, V Dupree.

The Norfolk Regt.—In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated April 9, 1908, the 3rd batt., having completed the prescribed period of annual training on May 30, 1908, has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists, with effect from May 31, 1908. The undermentioned officers, having assented to be transferred, are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers, with effect from May 31, 1908, retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Lieut-Col Sir K H Kemp, Bart Major and Honorary Lieut-Col W C Tonge, D S O, Major A H Baillie; Capts and Brevet Majors E W Margesson H G Levinge; Capts H G M Amos, D S O, C M Jickling, E G Fowler, W F Johnson, W P Lousada, P L A Gabbett; Lieut Z A Turton; Second Lieuts E H Preston, M U Manly.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—In accordance with the terms of the Order in Council dated April 9, 1908 the 3rd batt, having completed the prescribed period of annual training on June 27 1908 has been transferred to the Army Reserve as a unit of Special Reservists with effect from June 28 1908. The undermenticned officers having assented to be transferred are appointed officers of the Special Reserve of Officers with effect from June 28, 1908 retaining the rank and seniority which they held while in the Militia:—Lieut.-Col. R E Godfrey Major R E Philips Capts G E Rickman A P Lane R, Fairclough J R W Blake H H Clarke Lieuts L S Lloyd F C T Hadley the Hon E L R Lloyd-Mostyn Second Lieuts R C L, Blosse A H Soames S. M. Arnold G McI. Thomas.

Admiralty, 21st July.

Chief Gunner Richard Southwell Curtis Staddon has been promoted to the rank of Lientenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st July.

Gunner Frederick Ezekiel Sammels his been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st July.

Admiralty, 22nd July.

In accordence with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Fleet Surgeon Johnston Hamilton Achesor, M B, has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—

Lieutenant William Edward Pauley has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Engineer James Fraser Grant has been placd on the retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Senior Engineer. Dated 21st July.

Probationary Sub Lieutenant Dunslay Haywood Casson has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st April.

Admiralty, 23rd July.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881.—

Surgeon Henry Woolcott Hull, has been allowed to withdraw from His Majesty's Naval Service, with a gratuity.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—

Engineer Commander Henry Thomas Liveredge has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Roger Charles Anderson has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 26th January, 1907.

Admiralty, 24th July.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 16th November, 1903—

Chief Officer of Coast Guard, William Pond Fisher has been granted the rank of Honorary Lieutenant on being pensioned. Dated 24th July.

War Office, Whitehall, 24th July.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Alan Bryant, The Gloucestershire Regiment, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, vice Captain M H E Welch, The Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 16th July.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards, Second Lieutenant August A Mackintosh to be Lieutenant, vice J P G M FitzGerald, promoted. Dated 5th July.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Captain John J Brocklebank, DSO is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st January.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant George R H Cheape is antedated to 1st January, 1908, vice J J Brocklebank, DSO.

Lieutenant The Honourable Alexander G A Hore-Rethven, V C, from The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Captain, vice W J Lockett, D S O, promoted into 13th Hussars.

Lieutenant Henry M Appleton, from 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major P Moir-Byres, promoted.

Supernumerary Captain The Honourable Alexander G A Hore-Ruthven, V C. to be Captain vice D C Brown, appointed Adjutant. Dated 1st June.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Claude N Champion de Crespigny is antedated to 1st January, 1908, vice G R H Cheape.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Montague Burge is placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 13th July.

15th (The King's) Hussars, Second Lieutenant (on probation) John Arnott to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 25th July.

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Captain (District Officer) William Graham is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 24th June.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service as Adjutants of Territorial Artillery:—

William A S Gemmell, Dated 4th June.

Owen S. Lloyd. Dated 26th June.

Christopher C. Barnes. Dated 8th July.

Lieutenant Charles T T Holland resigns his Commission. Dated 25th July.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for service as Adjutants of Territorial Artillery:—

Walter R Reid. Dated 22nd June.

Ernest A Wallinger. Dated 1st July.

Lieutenant Frederick W Robinson to be Adjutant, vice Captain O S Cameron. Dated 5th July.

Royal Garrison Artillery Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Patrick McElwee is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 13th July.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Walter P Prett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A R M Sankey, retired. Dated 10th July.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Arthur G Bremmer, vice W P Brett. Dated 10th July.

Alan M Henniker, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel F R Reynolds, retired. Dated 14th July.

Infantry.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Supernumerary Captain George M James to be Captain, vice R F Pearson, retired. Dated 3rd June.

The Suffolk Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Major Andrew Smith is placed on retired pay. Dated 25th July.

The Cheshire Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 21st April.

Albert J. Orchard, vice A B Stone, promoted.

Harry S. Hodgkin, Vice A J Orchard, seconded for service with the West African Regiment.

Captain James R White, D S O, is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 8th July.

Supernumerary Captain Bertrand G R Gordon to be Captain, Vice J. R. White. D S O. Dated 8th July.

The Royal Irish Rifles. Captain Charles C Macnamara is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 20th June.

Supernumerary Captain Arthur D N Merriman to be Captain, vice C C Macnamara. Dated 20th June.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lieutenant Mervyn A. Tynte to be Captain, vice C R Hall, seconded. Dated 2nd July.

Army Medical Service.

Colonel William W Kenny, MB, to be Surgeon-General, vice R H Quill, MB, retired. Dated 8th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold G Hathway, from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Colonel, vice W W Kenny, MB. Dated 8th June.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant George W Heron is seconded for service with the Egyptian Government. Dated 1st July.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appoints, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Ann Lee, Miss Kathirine Lowe.

Miss Marry Christian Tawney to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 10th July.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bryce Stewart, DSO. The Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 23rd July.

Lieutenant Horace A Case. The Dorsetshire Regiment, is granted the local rank of Captain, whilst employed as a Company Commander in the King's African Rifles. Dated 15th July.

Lieutenant Charles B Steuart. Half Pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 25th July.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surgeon-Major Henry C Lamport to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 13th July.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Hubert R R Fowler to the Surgeon-Captain. Dated 14th July.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieutenant Douglas B Hall resigns his Commission. Dated 25th July.

At The Hague it is regarded as certain that M. J. B. Van Heutsz, the Viceroy of the Dutch East Indies, will resign his appointment at an early date owing to the failure of his policy in pacifying Achin. From his own reports it is apparent that scarcely any progress has been made. The "Nieuwe Courant" learns that some Javanese chieftains and certain minor officials have founded a General Natives' Union in Java, on the lines of the British Indian Native Congress. Political associations among the Javanese being forbidden, the purpose of this body officially can only be for such things as education and mutual assistance.

Intelligence received at Liverpool on July 10 shows that the Cunard Liner "Lusitania" has concluded another remarkably fine performance, which establishes yet a new record. Leaving Queenstown at 11-35 a.m. on Sunday, July 5, the steamer arrived at New York on the 10th at 2-11 a.m., having accomplished the passage in four days, nineteen hours, and thirty-six minutes, which surpasses about an hour her previous best trip, which was also a westward one. In other words, the "Lusitania" has maintained an average speed on the voyage of 25·01 knots, as against her previous best of 24.88. Her day's runs were as follows:—Sunday, 21 miles; Monday, 643 miles; Tuesday, 625 miles; Wednesday, 622 miles; Thursday, 611 miles; Friday, 369 miles. The best day's run has hitherto been 641 nautical miles made by the same steamer on her previous westward passage. Thus the "Lusitania" has on her latest voyage established two distinct records—an average speed of over twenty-five knots and the longest day's run.

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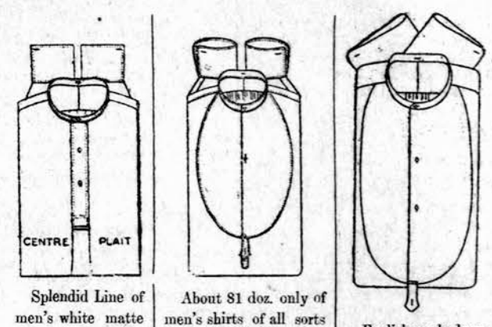

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Judgment for His Highness.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Inverarity continuing his address said that the Commission lasted for fourteen months and hundreds of witnesses were examined, but no question was put to any one of them in respect of the alleged payments made to the female members of the family. The offerings were based on the "Gnans" which were not translations of the Koran. Not a single question was put to the witnesses challenging the "Gnans" and the "Doowas" to show that they were recent inventions. Very reckless questions were put to ten witnesses in the Commission with a view to create religious animosity between the differents sects of the Mahomedan community. Every one of the witnesses examined admitted that the "Gnans" and "Doowas" were recited as long as they could remember and that they were not of recent invention. Several witnesses were examined at Mahuwa, but in the evidence it was nowhere suggested that Hassanali was an Ashnasaree. The Commission was very ably conducted by Mr. Moos and in the case he had received the most able assistance from him and during the course of his thirty-eight years' experience he had not received such assistance from any one. Mr. Moos, he said, studied the case so thoroughly that he had all the information at his finger's end.

His Lordship endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Inverarity continuing said that the Punjabees were converted by Pir Shums and they had their own religious books. They recognised the Aga Khan as their Hajar Imam. The whole basis of the religious faith was that they should recognise the Aga Khan as the Imam. Koochukshah's story of the Gnans and the Doowas as being of recent invention was untrue as had been abundantly proved by all the witnesses. Koochuk was contradicted on this point by all the Khoja witness called in the case. Malek Taj Begum had said in her evidence that the Imami Ismaili religion had been invented after the institution of the suit. All the questions put about the Koran were put for the purpose of creating bloodshed. The case for the prosecution was that there were injunctions in the Koran for the distribution of offerings among the members of the family. That passage Mr. Inverarity said was misinterpreted. Very offensive questions were put to witnesses to say whether there were more than one God. Counsel said this was insulting to the Imami Ismailees who believed only in one God; but they believed in the living representative of God on earth and that person was the one who represented the "gadi" of Ali. With regard to nimaz, Mr. Inverarity said it had an ambiguous meaning and included the "Doowas." Its limited meaning was that it was the recital of the first Chapter of the Koran. It was a very good prayer and was held in great veneration by all the Mahomedans.

Mr. Inverarity proceeding said that very old books of "Gnans" were produced and they formed important documentary evidence. Duwas and Ganans were recited from very old days and Koochukshah's statement that they were of recent invention was an unmitigated falsehood. The Sialkote visit of Koochukshah was contradicted by the Aga Khan and the old Mukhi. The story of two thrones there was an invention and Counsel showed how absurd was Koochukshah's evidence. They thought that the Aga Khan would not come into the witness box to give his evidence. The Aga Khan was a more sensible person and he did not feel it below his dignity to go into the witness box unlike his grand-father in the old equity suit. With regard to Rosakhani, counsel said that it had nothing to do with the Ziareth. All the questions put in connection with the Ziareth and Rosakhani were mere waste of time. The Khojas did not attend the Rosakhani because they did not understand the language of it. With regard to the evidence of the plaintiff, Koochukshah's and others Counsel said that they contradicted each other. The evidence as a whole bristled with such extraordinary contadictions. They altered their case in a most barefaced manner whenever they found a difficulty confronting them. Mr. Inverarity then read the several issues raised in the case and answered them. They numbered over a hundred.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship then delivered an oral Judgment in which he observed that this case had taken a very long time to try, but in the opinion of his Lordship the advisers of the first defendant and those in his interest were bound to have the case threshed out. When one looked at the plaint in the first instance it is almost impossible to understand upon what the plaintiff's case is really based. There is a jumbling up of the Hindu and the Mahomedan law in the plaint together. There is also a jumbling up in the evidence of the plaintiff which render it impossible to come to any conclusion upon the face of the plaint as it stood. Then it is apparent, after the case had gone on for sometime that during the progress of the case, totally several different cases from time to time were being made out which were not shadowed forth in the evidence which were recorded on Commission and for which an order had necessarily to be given.

His Lordship said that the evidence before him on behalf of the plaintiff and of her witnesses bristled with inconsistencies, bristled with many falsehoods and bristled with all kinds of malicious and scandalous insinuations. As to Coochick Shah his Lordship remarked that he did not think in the whole course of his experience he has ever seen a witness who gave his evidence in such unsatisfactory manner. He was partly impudent, he was partly false and his manner was wholly sickening and his Lordship had a very strong suspicion then as he had before that the plaintiff's Counsel and the Counsel for the defendants who supported her case were doing what is known as riding before a fall. In order that it may not be said that they had not a fair trial at the hands of a Judge on the ground of his being a friend of the Aga Khan, his Lordship was as careful as he could possibly be no to press in any way upon those who were representing the plaintiff and those other defendants. It may be said and probably will be said that his Lordship allowed more evidence to be taken in this case which practically speaking he ought to have excluded. His answer to that was that he had felt considerably, namely that he knew that if he did anything unduly strong it would enable the plaintiff and her supporters to say that they had not a fair trial in this case.

One of the chief reasons of his Lordship delivering this judgment now was that he might say that the charges in his opinion, made and repeated against the Aga Khan were, each and every one of them, false and knowingly false and ought never to have been made. The Aga Khan was charged with having suppressed a will in the first place. The existence of this will has never been proved in any sense. He has been charged with having suppressed account books. It was admitted that these account books would not have contained anything in favour of Coochuckshah. He has been charged with complicity in no less than three murders. Those charges were put forward in a half-hearted manner. He married the daughter of the murdered man. He has been charged with complicity in the murder of Hashamshah. Aga Khan was then in Europe. There was evidence to show that he was extremely distressed in mind at the murder. Again the Aga Khan was charged with having taken steps to prevent the application for a revision of the sentence pased on Jiva. He was again charged with having purchased properties in the name of a nominee for which no evidence was given.

His Lordship remarked that when he withheld questions which were not to be published he did so with the full sense of responsibility, having regard to the conditions of things in Bombay on the point. He explained his reasons to Counsel for doing so, and his Lordship said it was absolutely astounding when Counsel withdrew from the case.

His Lordship said "I maintain and shall always maintain that one is entitled to close the Court if there is any evidence which is not to be published as in criminal cases. I was bound in my opiuion to declare the Court closed for the public. In my opinion those questions were put at the instance of Coochukshah with a deliberate intent that they should have an exciting effect on the community who were opposed to the Aga Khan.

"I shall embody my findings in the Judgment. I shall do my utmost to get this Judgment written out as soon as I possibly can, but unfortunately as some of the exhibits have not been translated I may be delayed somewhat in judgment.

"But I can say now that I intend to find all the the issues in favour of the first defendant and those other parties who supported the first defendant's case."

Decree will be passed when the written Judgment will be given.

STONED TO DEATH.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, disposed of the cases of Kashiram Khandu, and Dada Pandu, who had been sentenced, respectively. by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, to death, and to transportation for life, on charges of committing murder of Gopala Gaza, and abetment of the offence, in the field of Naviran, in the Antarveli village, on 30th April, by No. 1 dropping a stone, weighing 50 lbs. There were six other accused charged along with the above two, but they were acquitted. The Sessions Judge had differed from the assessors, who had held that the case was one of hostility, namely, that the principal witness Apa Govinda, grandson of Gaza Patil, finding Gopala killed by some person unknown, seized the opportunity to implicate his enemies. The Sessions Judge said, that he had paid particular attention to this opinion in weighing the evidence, and had come to the conclusion that the balance of probability was against it.

Mr G. K. Gadgil, with Mr. D. R. Patvardhan, appeared for the accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Appa's evidence in the Sessions Court showed, that it was twilight when he awoke; this was on account of someone pressing on his foot. He could not get up, because No. 2 Dada was sitting on his chest, and pressing his throat. He saw No. 1, Kashiram at the foot of Gopala, who was, like him, sleeping in the field. He saw Kashiram go up to Gopala's head, and throw the stone on it. They were on bad terms with Kashiram about a wheat-field. They sowed the wheat; Kashiram would not let them reap. Part of the crop was stolen at night. Gopala traced the stolen goods to Kashiram's "khalla" or threshing-floor. A complaint was made; the goods were ultimately handed over back to them. About six months ago, Kashiram was digging in their field; he was stopped by Gopala and another. Kashiram not only beat them, but made a criminal complaint against them. The Kartad field was theirs; it had been bought by witness's father, Govinda Gaza, in the name of the accused No. 1 Kashiram's father, Khandu. After the stone was thrown on Gopala's head, witness pushed off No. 2 Dada; got up, and fled in the direction of the hedge. When the stone fell on him, Gopala groaned.

The learned Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the Court commented on the various theories propounded by the counsel for the defence, and said, that there was no reason to doubt the truthfulnesss of the witness Apa, who had, on the very day told a simple, plain, unvarnished tale to the Mamlatdar (Mr. Keshav Babaji,) at the Chavdi, that Gopala had been killed by his nephew Kashiram, with the assistance of other persons, by throwing a stone on his head. Disputes between the two branches of the family, viz., the Gopala branch and the Kshiram branch, had been going on; these culminated in a charge of theft against Kashiram, who had also been, about six months ago, prevented from digging in the field, and about which, he and his mother Rangu had preferred complaints. The disputed field was a particular piece of land, which had been transferred to the Gopala branch against the wish of Kashiram. It was a matter of common knowledge, that murders and other offences were caused in the districts from diputes about land. Kashiram's setting-up an alibi in his defence, could not be upheld in these circumstances. His averment was that he was absent from Tuesday to Friday. To confute this there was evidence of Thakn, that she had seen him seated on the "Osri" on the previous day; there was also evidence that he had been seen at dinner. Therefore, the evidence about the alibi was false. The Chief Justice then commented on the direct evidence in the case, and came to the conclusion that it was ample to identify Kashiram with the offence of murder. Dada was also adjudged guilty of abetment. The sentences passed on both accused were upheld; their appeals were dismissed.

THE "KAL" SEDITION TRIAL.

Shivram Mahadew Pranjpe, editor and publisher of the "Kal" newspaper, who was sentenced in the last Criminal Sessions by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, to nineteen months' rigorous imprisonment, on charges under Sections 124A and 153A, had applied to the Advocate General for the granting of a certificate that his case required to be further considered by a Full Bench, on the points of law he had enumeratod in his position. The Hon. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, has refused to great the certificate. The certifying counsel to the points of law enumerated in the petition was Mr. Joseph Baptista.

STABBED FATALLY FROM BEHIND.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Nathu Shankar, who was in May last convicted by Mr. C. C. Dutt, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case for the prosecution appeared to be that, on the 8th March last in the evening, the deceased Dahya Icha was returning from the market about the time that villagers take their supper. As he passed the crossing of Pathanwada Lane, accused came from behind, caught him by the nape of his neck, and stabbed him on the right side of the neck. Dahya had been taken unawares, and he fell without a cry or struggle. The accused stabbed him again on the mouth and ran away. Witness Jibhai, who was sitting a few feet from the spot, saw all this, but through fear, failed to warn Dahya before the act or to raise an alarm after it. He got up when accused ran away. Accused had gone towards the market. Jibhai saw a man coming from that side and called out to him to intercept accused, saying accused was running away after killing Dahya. This man, by name Amtha, tried to intercept accused; but on the latter lifting up his knife, he got frightened, and let him pass. Amtha like Jibhai, failed to raise a general alarm or to follow accused owing to fright. Amtha went up to the scene of the offence, and asked Jibhai to fetch Hathi, the brother of Dahya. Hathi came and after a time, with the help of others, put the deceased on a cot. When Jibhai went for Hathi, the deceased was not quite dead, but life was extinct when Hathi and Jibhai arrived there. A report was afterwards made to the police, and accused was arrested. The dhoti round his body bore two blood stains. It was alleged that the cause of ill-feeling between the accused and the deceased was the widow Kesar, who was a witness in the case and with whom the accused, who was a widower and had no children, had criminal intimacy for a number of years. During these years the accused had complete control over her property. Eighteen months ago this intimacy came to an end. Accused and Kesar, who were to have gone on a pilgrimage, quarrelled, and the accused went away alone. Kesar found a protector in the deceased, and went on pilgrimage with him instead of the accused. The latter felt seriously put out by Kesar's doings, and twice assaulted her and the deceased. He never forgave Kesar and the deceased. Kesar instituted legal proceedings against the accused, who was bound by a Magistrate to keep the peace. He had reason to be jealous. The deceased had not only won over his mistress, but helped her to alienate property that would come to him after her death. The time and place selected for the crime were such that accused had reason to believe that no one would see him. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

THE "KESARI" SEDITION TRIAL.

In the "Kesari" Marathi newspaper sedition trial in the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, in which the accused, Bal Gangadar Tilak, the editor and publisher, was sentenced, under sections 124 A and 153 A, of the Penal Code by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, to six years' transportation and to a fine of Rs. 1.000, another step has been reached. The Hon. Mr. R. Branson, the Acting Advocate General, having refused to grant to Mr. Tilak, under Clause 26 of the Amended Letters Patent, a certificate stating that there was an error in the decision of point or points of law, decided by the learned Judge, as were suggested and enumerated in the petition of Mr. Tilak, that there was misdirection on the Judge's part in his charge to the jury, petition has been drafted by Mr. Tilak's counsel to the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Court, and forwarded for Mr. Tilak's signature in jail, praying that a Full Bench of the Judges do grant him permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the learned Advocate-General.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—9th August 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns—1—256—322.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B. Flat
Hymns—179—461—306.
Collections for Choir Fund.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—24.
Hymns—140—300—371.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Hymns 552, 188, 324.
8-45 a.m.—Litany and address.—Hymns 37, 213.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—527, 209, 282, 236, 38.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.
Hymns—207, 179, 172, 246, 285, 224.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—517, 239, 536.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.
6 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard—Friday.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins—Litany—Plain.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Children's Service.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev. Alex. S. Crichton
Hymns—444, 229, 352.
Psalm—25.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services.
Preacher—Mr. S.H. Kearsey.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The situation in South Africa is daily growing in seriousness. In the Transvaal and Natal differential and harassing legislation continues to be enacted. In the Transvaal, the British Indian Community have been compelled to resume their Passive Resistance campaign by Mr. Smuts' departure from the spirit of his compromise with Mr. Gandhi. A number of imprisonments have already recurred. The subjoined cutting from "Indian Opinion" will give fuller particulars.

In Natal, the Indian Community are threatened with practical extinction. All trading licenses held by them are to cease by 1918. Meanwhile no fresh ones or transfers are to be granted.

Rhodesia has just enacted an Asiatic Registration Law similar to that of the Transvaal.—Yours, &c.

L. W. RITCH, Secretary,
South Africa British Indian Committee.
Westminster, S.W., July 24.

MR. GANDHI SPEAKS.

Mr. Gandhi has forwarded us a copy of the following letter which he has circulated amongst the Transvaal Press:

Various statements have appeared in the Press regarding the charge of breach by the Colonial Secretary of the compromise between the Government and the Asiatic communities. Hitherto, owing to the delicate nature of the negotiations that were going on between the Government and the Asiatic communities, it has not been possible to state the case before the public.

I am sorry to say that the negotiations came to an abrupt and unsatisfactory end to-day. I use the term unsatisfactory as applicable not merely to the Asiatics but to the whole Empire. General Smuts was willing to repeal the offending Asiatic Act, which has cost the Asiatics treasures of money and much trouble, including incarceration of over two hundred innocent Asiatics, mostly British. This shows that General Smuts was, and still is, under promise to repeal the Act.

But if he was willing to carry out the letter of the compromise, he wanted to break the spirit of it. For it will not be argued that the material position of the Asiatics was under and after the compromise to be lower than under the Asiatic Act. Yet such was General Smuts' draft which I was today pained to study and so far as I was concerned to reject.

The draft measure proposed to treat the following as prohibited imigrants:

(a) Asiatics possessing educational qualifications prescribed by the Immigrants' Restriction Act:

(b) Asiatics whether in or out of the Colony, holding Dutch Registration Certificates under Law 3 of 1885, for which they paid £3.

(c) Other Asiatics who were residents of the Transvaal before the war and who could prove before a Court of Law their previous domicile;

(d) Those Asiatics whose claims have been rejected by Mr. Chamney (For these it is contended only that they should have the right to have their claims investigated by a judicial tribunal not finally disposed of by an administrative official.).

In rejecting these claims for consideration and adjudication, not for admission "ipso facto," General Smuts had misread the passive resistance struggle. It was undertaken, not for selfish purposes, but for the benefit of the Asiatics as a whole, and shall I add, even the Empire. Moreover, he has wrecked a whole compromise to avoid the possible accession to the Asiatic population of the Colony of two thousand Asiatics as an outside figure. I call these people an "accession," but in fact they are already domiciled residents of the Colony though General Smuts draft ingnored their rights.

The position of the Asiatics is simple. They must revert to the condition that prevailed in January last in this matter and they have been advised to withdraw their voluntary application forms. General Smuts has declined to return them. If he had the courage to face the passive resisters, he would return them without much ado.

Asiatics were labouring under a cloud of suspicion up to January last. Mr. Duncan had levelled the charge, and it was repeated, even in the highest places, that there was an organised illicit entry of Asiatics. The fact that over seven thousands six hundred out of nine thousand have already proved their "bona fides" disposes of the charge. It was in order to refute that foul charge that voluntary registration was tendered, and for no other reason. The Asiatics therefore, approach the public with clean hands. Moreover, they have shown by their sufferings that they have a right to command sympathy from a humanitarian public.

Lastly, they have shown, by some of their leaders being severely assaulted by their own countrymen, that they are just as eager to serve the Government as they are to serve their contrymen.

General Smuts' Act will be that of the Government and the Government's will be the white men's—mostly British. When I explained the compromise to my countrymen, the less thinking among them said: "Do not trust the white man. Repeal of the Act should precede voluntary registration and not succeed it." I told them that that was not a dignified position to take up.

In tampering with the compromise, I venture to say that General Smuts does not know what he is doing. Will the Englishmen in the Colony tolerate the position, when their main intention is granted that future immigration of Asiatics should be effectively controlled?

Johannesburg, 22nd June, 1908.

DEPARTURES.

August 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," Captain Tocque will sail to-day for Aden with the English Mail of the 8th August, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Allison, Mr F
Boyd, Mr K St
Blenkinsop, Maj A
Blair, Mr H F
Brun, Capt J P
Ball, Mr C F
Bateman, Mr
Braudreth, Mr S
Cocks, Mr H
Collins, Mr B
Chak, Mr E N
Cox, Capt C H F
Dobbs, Mr
Dobbs, Mrs
Darby, Mr
Dadabhai, Mr
Daruwalla, Mr M R
Field, Co. I K D
Gray, Maj F W
Glover, Mr
Gain, Mr. J W
Hamilton, Mr J W
Holt Wilson, Capt
Hodgkinson, Capt G
Hendry, Mr W
Hall, Mr T W
Howard, Mr W E
Innes Lillington, Capt F
Joseph, Mr E A A
Rabb, Mr Wm
Lloyd, Count R A
Miller, Mr W
Macdonald, Mr W
McCarrison, Capt and Mrs R
Moberley, Mr and Mrs C N
Owen, Mr J W
Parry, Mr and Mrs and child
Pearse, Col J L
Rawson, Capt
Raghunath, Mr V
Reynolds, Mr G B
Rai, Mr B
Rossiter, Mr W W
Stewart, Maj G J
Stewart Mr
Thomson, Mr G L
Unstead, Mr J W
Wiltshire Mr
Young, Mr N

Commuting on the Annual Report of the Botanic Gardens of Bengal for 1907-08, the "Indian Planters Gazette" says:—"The net result of the expenditure of so much money and energy is practically nil, except that the Sibpur Gardens have been made more pleasant for picnickers. How very different are the results reported by the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon."

DISLOYALTY IN INDIA.

Subsidiary Causes of the Present Unrest.

[BY WENTON STERNE.]

The riots in Bombay, following the bomb-throwing in Bengal, and coinciding with the trials of many of the leaders of native life and thought for stirring up sedition, prove puzzling to those who have no personal acquaintance with the subtle East. They find it hard to understand that any peoples, nations, and languages—for India, recollect always, contains many of all three—can fail to appreciate the blessings of British rule or be blind to the advantage conferred by regular and sysematic administration of justice.

We have so often listened to the praises of the Indian Civil Service from the lips of those in high authority, and we are so generally confident in the lofty moral characteristics that we like to believe the birthright of our race, that it is difficult for us to put ourselves for a moment in the position of people who know fully as little about us as we do about them, and heartily dislike the little that they know.

There are certain classes among the three hundred and odd millions of persons who inhabit our Indian Empire who are distinctly loyal and in favour of the continuance of British rule. They are the great rajahs, or princes, and the landholders to whom the Government of India practically guarantees the peaceful enjoyment of their possessions. We have also on our side the great majority of those who are directly in our service, that is, the native army, the police, and all such of our employees as consider themselves adequately paid and have no desire to fortfeit their salaries.

THE FORCES OF UNREST.

On the other hand, we find arrayed against us what may almost be described as the brains of India. The legal and commercial classes are largely in opposition. The native newspapers and educational institutions are nearly all hostile. They are reinforced by the vast army of the discontented and underpaid, who naturally hope to catch some fish if the waters can be sufficiently disturbed.

These gentlemen have various grievances to air. They are all irresponsible. They are all eloquent. Many of them have been in England, and the stories they tell about their sojourn here do not make for the heightening of our prestige in India. They spy out the nakedness of the dominant country, and they have no hesitation in describing it. Azimullah Khan, the envoy of Nana Sahib, did precisely the same in his day. His coloured version of the decadence and importance of the British had much influence in provoking the outbreak of the great Mutiny.

THE CRITICAL MASSES.

Meanwhile the main body of our Indian fellow-subjects wait and watch. They have heard much about the strength of the Sahib. They have heard much also of his weakness. They will now see which of the two stories is true. For themselves, they regard us as an evil sent on them from Heaven or elsewhere, for reasons which it is idle to inquire into and doubtless impossible to discover. Our ways of life and habits they view with a tolerant contempt. Our amusements they consider only worthy of lunatics. Our more serious ambitions they have no desire or leisure to appreciate. Our food habits and our boasted cleanliness they would prefer not to discuss.

If keenly questioned, they will admit that meat-eating pleases many of them about as much as cannibalism charms us, and that they could not personally quite see their way to using the same tooth-brush for weeks at a time and retaining the same clothes for months. It will come as something of a revelation, even to many Anglo-Indians, when they first hear that the Indian considers that the very smell of a European is offensive and objectionable! It has long been a common complaint the other way. But the compliment is fully returned.

PERSONAL DIGNITY.

In old times, when all our people in India were really Sahibs, there were fewer causes of daily friction than there are to-day. The development of commerce and industry has necessarily taken out to India a class of Europeans who are not conspicuous for tact, forbearance, or courtesy. Even the Indian Civil Service, since the days of competitive examinations set in, has somewhat deteriorated in personnel. It is, perhaps, unavoidable, but it is much to be regretted. The clergy of all denominations create a fresh awkwardness. The Oriental misunderstands them, and views their rather clumsy efforts to descend to his supposed intellectual and social level with amused scorn. Meanwhile he looks with scarcely veiled contempt on the incessant dances, bridge parties, gymkhanas, picnics and the like. A judge dropping potatoes into a bucket, or a Commissioner taking part in private theatricals, is to him a spectacle that makes for mirth rather than reverence. He considers that the old generation of Sahibs, whose very vices were a pattern of personal dignity has passed away for ever, and he lends a ready ear to the agitator who would persuade him that a general insanity has afflicted Great Britain, of which these performances are merely symptoms.

THE ONLY REMEDIES.

To restore our prestige in India and to secure our rule on the foundations of respect and gratitude, we must take steps to remove the present causes of offence. The unseemly frivolities and wasteful extravagances of the governing class must be sternly put way. Every resident European should be compelled to learn the chief language at least of the particular province in which his lot is cast. Much evil is now the outcome of misunderstandings which produce undue touchiness on one side and half-terrified inability on the other. Disloyalty either in act or speech must be rigorously suppressed. Conduct likely to irritate racial antagonism must be regarded as an offence in a European as well as in a native. The system of education, which has resulted in such fiascos, must be radically altered. But above and beyond all else, our people must be and behave like Sahibs, and learn to respect the feelings and susceptibilities of races, many of which in the dawn of history sprang from the same ancestry as our own."—"Daily Express." (July 20).

In the Court of Arches on July 23, the Dean of the Arches (Sir L. Dibdin) gave judgment in the suit promoted by Mr. A. N. Banister and his wife against the Rev. H. Thompson, vicar of Eaton, near Norwich, and honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral, for an infringement of the ecclesiastical law in refusing them the Holy Communion on the ground that, Mr. Banister having married his deceased wife's sister, the promoters were "open and notorious evil livers." The Dean, in a long and elaborate judgment, came to the conclusion that the defendant had failed to justify his repulsion of the promoters from Holy Communion; that he must be admonished for having so repelled them; and that he must be admonished to refrain from similar acts in future. No order was made as to costs.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAUL.

Investiture by the King.

The King at Buckingham Palace on July 21, in the Throne Room, received his Excellency Major-Gen. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepaul, and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grant Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division).

Viscount Morley of Blackburn (Secretary of State for India) was present.

His Excellency was accompanied by his suite in attendance and his political officers, and by the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India.

His Excellency was conducted into the Throne Room, a procession having been formed in the following order:—

Two Gentlemen Uahers.

Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India.

Registrar and His Excellency the Bath King of Secretary (carrying Prime Minister of Arms (carrying the Star). Nepaul. Riband and Badge).

Suite of the Prime Minister of Nepaul.

Political Officers.

The Guard of Gentlemen at Arms posted, opened out from the centre to allow the procession to approach the Throne.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Curzon Wyllie (political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India) then announced the Prime Minister of Nepaul, who advanced to the King and made the usual reverence by bowing and knelt upon the right knee.

His Majesty then invested his Excellency with the Insignia of the Order.

After the Investiture his Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepaul and the following members of his suite took leave of their Majesties the King and Queen previous to leaving England!—Commanding-Gen. Judha Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Commending-Gen. Rudra Sham Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, General Mohan Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Lieut. Gen. Baber Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Lieut. Gen. Kaiser Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, and Major-Gen. Singha Shum Shere Jung, Bahadar Rana.

THE THANKS OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

The Prime Minister of Nepaul has given expression to his feelings in the following terms:—

"I have thoroughly enjoyed my visit—that I was sure I should do for your country and mine are sworn allies.

"Remember, thousands of my people are in your Indian Army; we have fought side by side on many occasions; and my own army is ready to render you help again, if it should ever be needed. You can therefore understand what a great pleasure it has given me to see for the first time the country with which mine has been so long connected by these ties of friendship.

"But there has been something more for which I was not prepared and which I have felt very deeply—that is the great kindliness and sympathy which have been so universally extended to me and to my staff by all whom we have met by their Most Gracious Majesties the King and Queen, by their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, by the officials of the India Office and by the people of Great Britain.

"Wherever we have gone we have found every one anxious to make us feel we were friends, I have been able to-day to personally thank their Majesties the King and Queen, and I want to and do thank the British people for all their kindness and friendship. I return to my country with most pleasant recollections.

"Yours is a great country. I have seen with admiration your splendid fleet and am proud that it is the fleet of our ally; but to me the greatness of your country is best seen in the good it has done for our great neighbour India; in the peace, security, of lives and property, justice, and numerous other benefits it has given to that country.

"So I take my leave, with the wish that God may prosper the people of this country and their work, and by again saying how much I and my people have enjoyed the kind hospitality which has been so freely extended to us and for which we are all so thankful."

The Prime Minister granted an interview to a representative of Reuter's Agency, to whom he said:—

"I offer my hearty thanks to all those with whom I have come in contact, who have done so much to make my stay in England so very enjoyable. I also heartily thank the great British people, whose guest I have been. I shall never forget the hospitable and kindly welcome that I have met, with everywhere. I am sure that my countrymen will feel honoured by the favours that have been shown to me. I return to Nepaul strengthened in my loyal support of British rule in India, and more than ever convinced of the cordiality and the wisdom of the good relations between the Government of Nepaul and the Government of India. I have urged the same views upon the Tibetans, and I hope that they will benefit from the new trade regulations which have recently been concluded with the Indian Government."

DEPARTURE FROM LONDON.

The Prime Minister of Nepaul on July 22 concluded his visit to England, and left for Paris on his way to Nepaul. His Excellency drove in a royal carriage from Mortimer House, Halkin Street, to Victoria Station (South-Eastern and Chatham Railway), where those present to receive him included Mr. F. A. Hirtzel (representing the Secretary of State for India). Mr. T. R. Buchanan, .P. (Under Secretary for India), Mr. Hobhouse, M.P. (Financial Secretary to the (Treasury), Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Sir James Lyle Mackay, Sir Hugh S. Barnes, Lieut.-Col. Sir David Barr, Sir Felix Schuster, Sir J. D. La Touche, Sir W. R. Lawrence and Krishna Gobinda Gupta, members of the India Council, Lieut.-Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, Dr. John Pollen, Capt. Gabriel, Mr. Elworthy, Mr. Osler, Major and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. R. E. Holland, Mr. Thomas Morrison, and Mr. Percy Armytage.

The Prime Minister of Nepaul was accompanied by Commanding-Gen. Judha Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Commanding-Gen. Rudra Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, General Mohan Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, Lieut. Gen. Baber Shum Shere jung, Bahadur Rana, Lieut.-Gen. Kaiser Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, and Major-Gen. Singha Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, who all return with him, and by Lieut.-Col. Sir W. H. Curzon Wyllie (political aide-de-camp), who travels with him as far as Calais. His excellency was attended by Mr. Vivian Gabriel and Lieut. McLeod Wylie. He was received in the royal waiting-room by Mr. Hirtzel, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Hobhouse, and the members of the India Council. He expressed his great gratification at the attention which had been paid to him, and his appreciation of the hospitality lavished upon him by the British nation during his stay in England, which he was sorry to leave. As the special train left at 10.5 he leaned out of the window of his saloon and said:—"Thank you all very much for coming to see me off."

According to present arrangements, the P... Minister of Nepaul will stay in Paris for six ... His visit there, it is understood, is strictly pri... Afterwards he will proceed to Milan, where he ... stay one day, and then go to Naples, where he w... embark on Aug. 3 for Ramaswaram, in the south of India. Then he will proceed to Calcutta for Khatmandu.

DONATIONS BY HIS HIGHNESS.

The following is a list of the donations made by His Highness:—

King's Hospital Fund	...	£525
Poor of St. Peter's, Eaton Square	...	50
Poor of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge	...	50
Union Jack Club	...	100
Royal Servants' Fund	...	50
Police Orphanage	...	75
Strangers' Home for Asiatics	...	100
Children's Holiday Fund	...	25
Dumb Friends' League	...	25
St. George's Hospital	...	50
Poor of Edinburgh	...	100
Poor of Sheffield	...	50
St. John's Institute	...	25
Queen Alexandra's Home for Officer's Widows	...	200
Railway Benevolent Institution	...	75
		£1,500

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

4 27-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).
Chamber Summons for Judgment.

244-08. Thakurdas and Co. Malbai widow vs Heerbai widow Captain and V.

Chamber Matters for dispeal.

329-08. Raghavaya B and N Thaknbai Alias Radhabhai Bhajeker vs Narayan Trimbuck Vaidya Dikshit D. and S. Mehta. D. and D. Abdool Kader Abdool Latiff vs Haji Hassam Haji Mitha Wadia G and C.

154-08. Payne and Co. H. Khatizabai vs Tyeballi Jivabhai Jehangir and S.

526-08. Chitnis and M Baji Suleman Abdool Wahed vs Nawabzada Nasurullakhan Little and Co.

530-08. Smetham B and Co. Mulchand vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnes and M. Tyabji D and Co. Goolam Hoosein Haji Ali vs Bai Fatmabai widow.

922-07, Mulji and K Ahmed Ebrahim vs S B Katrack Pestonji R and K

600-08. Bhaishunker K and G Dattaram Vadiaram vs Nanabhoy Sadanandji and others Bhaishunker K and G.

449-90. Chitnes and M Rakhusabai widow vs Dattaram Raghoba Dikshit D and S.

271-07. Little and Co. Harischander Nanabhai vs Sakerbai and others Kanga and P.

760-06. Jehangir and S Hookamchand Shropchand vs Karmdan Chotumull Payne and Co.

5-08 Bhaishanker K and G Blas Pais vs Maria Pais S J Judah.

588-03 M B Chothea Rukhiaboo vs Esmailji Mahomedalli.

482-04 M B Chothea Tarabai vs H N Vakil.

339-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Premcorebai widow vs

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END TICKETS.

AS COCOANUT HOLIDAY falls on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, the Week-end Tickets issued from Stations from FRIDAY, 7th to MONDAY, 10th will be available for the completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1908, instead of 12 noon on Tuesday, the 11th August, 1908, as usual.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
For General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1908.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1908.

INDIAN MINES AND MINING.

MR. J. R. R. WILSON, Chief Inspector of Mines, whose services have been lent by the Imperial Government, has given us, for the first time in the history of mining in this country, a comparative report on the working of mines in British India, which is believed to be complete and trustworthy though not a complete statistical review of Indian mining and analogous industries. Mr. Wilson shows that there are 151,983 persons employed in and about the various mines, an increase of eighteen per cent on the previous year, a fact which tends to prove greater activity in exploiting the hidden treasures of the country. The numbers would have been larger but that the supply of labour is not equal to the demand. There is every sign that the industry is still likely to extend, and it is feared that the labour difficulty will become acute. Mr. Wilson finds that it takes very little to frighten the native worker away from the mine, and it will, he thinks, become increasingly important for mine managers to study the prejudices and customs of the people under their charge. The material at hand is very unformed, labour is not applied to the best advantage, the miner in his working place tears off the coal by sheer force, whereas he might be trained to increase his output considerably by the exercise of skill. The industry is still in its infancy, and, says Mr. Wilson, it requires no great prophetic power to discern that if success is not to lag behind the energy put into the undertakings, supervision must not only be more constant, but also more efficient, an opinion which applies with equal force to other industries than mining. Tables show that the output of coal increased by 15·51 per cent. on the year and manganese ore by 47 per cent. Of coal the output was over ten and a half million tons. Of this amount close on ten millions was raised in Bengal, and this remarkable expansion has enabled India easily to maintain her position at the head of the coal-producing dependencies of the British Empire. Indeed, the demand was greater than the supply, and many complaints were also made as to the difficulty in despatching the output owing to the irregular and inadequate supply of wagons, a defect which the Railway Board has not yet succeeded in remedying.

Manganese ore mining continues to develop, especially in the Central Provinces, where from ten to fifteen thousand coolies are employed. Greater developments might be expected if the railway communications with the mines were better, for, chemically, the ore is declared to be one of the richest and purest mined in the world. There is no scarcity of labour in the mines, but owing to the large number of recently opened mines and the commencement of work upon a large irrigation project the rates of wages have advanced fully fifty per cent. within recent years, thereby increasing the cost of production. Little fluctuation in the output of mica is recorded and the output of gems in Burma has diminished. With regard to gold Mr. Wilson gives us no very encouraging report, and of the copper mines in the Central Provinces he writes that they have not yet reached the producing stage. The dangers attending mining operations are much less perhaps than in any other country, 105 accidents only involving a loss of 122 lives. Mr. Wilson says that though India has happily escaped any great calamity from explosions of fire-damp, three accidents occurred from that cause resulting in the deaths of five persons. All these happened on a Monday morning and all might have been avoided by care and forethought. Further on he warns managers that explosive gas is certain to be far more troublesome in the near future when the workings have reached a greater depth from the surface, and no pains must be spared to make those whose duty it is to examine the mine and safeguard the lives of the workpeople familiar with the properties of this subtle foe. Some of the coals produce fine dust, and with the improved ventilating currents and increased speed of the newer methods of haulage this factor will have to be taken into consideration. In many mines, with unworked pillars, it is added, the galleries cover a large area, and in these, away from the direct current of air, dust may steadily settle and await the time when some concussion, caused either by a blown out shot or slight explosion of fire-damp may arouse this latent power and repeat the experiences which have been gathered at such a tremendous cost in older mining countries.

On the subject of the underground fires at Charanpur and Banbahal collieries the Chief Inspector observes that in considering the inherent dangers of Indian coal-mining it is necessary to clear out minds of any prejudices due to experience in other countries. The Indian conditions are very different from those which obtain in other coal-fields. The fire dangers, he thinks, only need to be considered in his report. Fire will spread with marvellous rapidity in Indian coal mines because the small local falls of roof which do much to check the spread of fires in other countries are absent. When falls occur in a fire area they will produce air-blasts which will shoot burning gases in all directions and extend the fire to distant workings. It is possible to provide against these dangers as Mr. Wilson clearly explains, but he emphasises as the principal lessons, to be learnt from the fire referred to, the importance of working coal in panels or districts which can readily be isolated from the rest of the mine, that pit insets be made of a reasonably small size, the galleries be made lower and narrower at places where ventilating stoppings are likely to be required, and that the use of torches or the lighting of fires underground be strictly prohibited. It is also urged that managers be prepared to reverse the air-current at short notice and ensure increased supervision during the night shift. It is found that little reliance is to be placed upon native subordinate officials in times of difficulty and danger. Something more than at present will require to be done, for coal-mining is rapidly extending and becoming more strenuous. Mr. Wilson is at pains to explain how dangers may be diminished, and it is to be hoped that his suggestions may be acted upon and in good time, that coal-mining in India shall still remain less disastrous to those engaged in it than is the case in England and in other countries.

THE JAPANESE CABINET.

THE mail from the Far East brings confirmation of the surmise that the resignation of the Marquis Saionji's Cabinet was on financial grounds. The downfall was sudden for, only a fortnight before, the Marquis had announced the determination of the Cabinet, returned by the recent elections with an absolute majority, to take its stand on a strict party basis. This has a very different meaning from the same phrase applied to English politics, for it means that the policy of the Government was to be based on the tenets of the Seiyukai rather than be a congeries of politics dictated by the Elder Statesmen or by conflicting interests. It was one of the best attempts which have been made in the land of the Rising Sun to make a democratic parliament the friend of the democracy, but it would seem that the time for such an advanced step has not yet arrived. The failure to consolidate this policy with the financial programme proved the undoing of the Marquis Saionji. It has to be admitted, however, that the Japanese political horizon has long been threatening trouble. It has been a time of acute difference of opinion between ruler and ruled, and the conciliation in which the Marquis failed was really almost impossible. The public is not fully aware of all the details of the financial position and there is a tendency to give all the blame to the ex-Premier. Accused of extravagant expenditure in the past the Government could only reply that it would be heavier in the future. Apart from having given offence to the Elder Statesmen, it laid itself open to the charge of incurring expenditure that could only pass unchallenged at a time of general prosperity. To-day, however, the situation in Japan is such that the United Chambers of Commerce have addressed to the authorities, to the leading financiers of the Empire and to the various political parties a strongly worded circular containing certain resolutions recently adopted by the Chamber in conclave. The gist of the communication is that without a radical alteration of its financial system the country cannot emerge fully from its present condition of economic depression. This can only be taken to mean that the commercial community expects to see a material reduction in the expenditure on unproductive purposes. There is little doubt that in the attempt to put a better face on the country's finances a considerable amount of juggling took place. When it was found that the war indemnity could not be used for paying off war loans an attempt was made, with permission of the Diet, to repurchase the loan in the open market, and investors, instead of getting back the face value of their bonds, found themselves compelled to sell in a falling market. The system was far from likely to increase the Government's popularity even though it had had nothing to do with its sanction nine years before. Before the elections Marquis Kasura was lauded as the only possible saviour for the country. By the whirligig of fate he has come into office before his opponent has had time to alter the state of affairs. It will be extremely interesting to see how he extricates the country—and himself—from the present position.

SEVEN YEARS.

TO-MORROW the bells of St. George's Chapel at Windsor will ring out jubilantly over the Royal Borough ; and the guns will re-echo through the leafy aisles of the Great Park, for it will be the seventh anniversary of the Coronation of Their Most Gracious Majesties the King and Queen. Of a verity these seven years have slipped away seemingly like seven months ; and the reason for it is that these seven years have been the happiest in our country's history. Peace has reigned in the West ever since the end of the great war of 1899-1901 ; and the King and Queen have throughout their reign of seven and a half years continuously and untiringly worked for the good of their country and their subjects. It is worth noting that the blessings which were earnestly besought upon the King and his charming Consort in all the churches in the Empire at the time of the Coronation have, in one respect, been granted. King Edward has new reigned over Britain for a longer period than did his illustrious mother's predecessor upon the Throne of England. King William IV. was Monarch of Britain for exactly six years, 11 months, and 22 days. King Edward has now reigned for seven years, six months and sixteen days. Although it was confidently prognosticated at the time of his accession that the reign of King Edward VII. was destined to be a short one, the King has already belied that expectation ; and he bids fair to enjoy a reign of years to come. Carefully as most royal footsteps are dogged by the paid guardians of their well-being, royalties notoriously encounter many varieties of accidents, and King Edward has been no exception to the rule. One of his earliest escapes from death was when his horse threw him in consequence of a charge from a wounded stag in France ; and his last physical trouble arose from his being stunned by a wounded bird falling upon him during a shoot at Windsor. Yet, God be praised, to-day His Majesty is as fit as ever he was in his life. Accustomed from infancy to pay the most respectful attention to those whose duty it is to advise him on all subjects necessary for his well-being, the King has the most rigorous regard for the laws of health ; and hence that hereditary tendency to embonpoint which none of his Teuton ancestors escaped, is no discomfort to His Majesty, while it gives him an aplomb and an air of ease and personal complacency—almost of joviality, in fact—which so perfectly becomes Majesty in any realm, but especially in the Monarch of Merry England. May his Majesty and his beloved Queen-Consort long be spared to reign over the Empire upon which the sun never sets.

THE area under Egyptian cotton this year in Sind is about 3,700 acres.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, who has been unwell of late, is now happily recovered and enjoying excellent health.

"QUI ETES-VOUS," the French "Who's Who" published by the Librairie Ch. Delagrave, 13 Rue Soufflot, Paris, is a work which should be found on the shelves of every library.

WE regret to hear that Mr. James MacDonald is lying seriously ill from pneumonia and shock, the result of the assault upon him and exposure during the recent riots.

REFERRING to the story which has been published of the attack upon the mails near Rampu, Boalia, the Magistrate of Rajshahi has now reported that the mail driver of the outward mail-cart from Rampur Boalia was murdered by two passengers at the 24th mile from that place, Three passengers started but one left the cart between the 8th and 14th mile, and probably returned and cut the wire at the 3rd mile. No valuables were taken, but practically all Government letters were abstracted. The Magistrate thinks the object of the crime was probably theft of private documents or Government papers.

FROM the 25th to the 31st July, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 317 Hindus, and 51 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 385. The death-rate was 39·3 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 50·9. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 13, fevers 109, bowel complaints 56, and other causes 207.

THE life of Major-General Sir John Ardagh, who died last October, has been written by his wife, Susan, Countess of Malmesbury, and will shortly be published by Mr. Murray. The illustrations will include a number of reproductions of drawings by Sir John Ardagh.

THE King has conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Miss Elizabeth Annie Wildman, Lady Superintendent, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, in recognition of her special devotion and competency in connection with her nursing duties in India.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

GOLF, THE BEST OF GAMES.

BY

THE REV. W. W. TULLOCH, D.D.

(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," etc.).

I CLAIM for my favourite game—one that I have now played for more than half a century, and long before it had almost any recognition at all,—that it is the best of all sports. I use the word sport advisedly, for with the Laird of Clanbra,‡ I confess to a liking for the word sport as applied to the pursuit of golf. That was the name by which it was known in old days, for we remember how in the fifteenth century it so absorbed the interests of the Scottish people that decrees were promulgated that golf be "cryit down and nocht usit," and it was classed along with "fute ball and ither unprofitabill sportis." The Laird of Clanbrae adds, and I agree with him : "It always struck me as a more appropriate and expressive designation, than the more domesticated word "game."

Well, so far as my space will allow me I wish to try to make good my contention that golf is the best of all sports.

In most games you are dependent on a number more or less large of your fellows in order to indulge in its exercise. In the game of golf only one other person is necessary to have the game in perfection, and that other may be a mere man, "like yourself or "lovely woman," though other three besides yourself make a very pleasant combination ; and with many a foursome is a very favourite form of the sport. My own ideal is a single in the morning and a foursome in the afternoon.

But even should one find himself quite alone on any links with no partner at hand, the game can be played, and that in an interesting manner. Given the links, and nowadays they are always within the reach of most people wherever they reside, given your clubs, and three or four will suffice, given a couple of balls and at the teeing ground of the first hole you will find a companion to play with, easy to get on with, as affable and courteous as yourself, so silent and reticent that he will never worry and annoy you with his talk, so willing to efface himself that his shadow will never darken the line of your putt, and you will never have to ask him to stand back while you make your drive, so deaf that he will never hear your "language" when you foozle your putt or slice or heel your drive, and yet quite alive to note the progress of the game, always like the sport itself "fighting against" you; and always at the top of his form. He is a man of good presence too, and belonging to one of the foremost professions in the world. He will trouble you with his name, but nothing more; he does not need to do anything more—he is universally known; he is a world-wide celebrity. His name as 'tout le monde et sa femme' know is—Colonel Bogey. The game of golf therefore can be enjoyed to the full with only one or at the most three friendly companions, or by yourself with Colonel Bogey.

THE EFFECT OF A GAME OF GOLF.

Then how bracing and healthy the sport is, and how much pleasure is afforded by it. It is an indulgence in which you can do yourself or others not the slightest harm, only good. The blood is coursing through your veins, your lungs are inhaling the most invigorating and tonic of airs, your heart beats high with hopeful joy, you tread with light and buoyant step the elastic turf. In the cloudless sky a lark is singing. Everything, and all your surroundings tell you "all's right with the world. You are convinced you never played on such splendid links, and never had a better match. You are in love with every club you have : your ball seems to share your elation as it "whizzes through the clear air and bounds along the grassy turf, or just takes the one needed turn to roll into the hole. You feel inclined at such an hour to call upon Time to stand still. Is there any pleasure so great as, with a sound mind in a sound body, on a perfect day on fine links, with a pleasant partner you play the game of golf ? All worry is put aside ; and there are no arrieres pensees. There is no past, there is no future, on the healthful, invigorating and very charming present. Then as you play, you exercise and brace every muscle in your body—all muscles are brought into play, as in few other games. And your mind is stimulated and refreshed as well. No mental cobwebs afflict and tease the perfect golfer.

And the game calls forth all the inherent powers of your mind—judgment, coolness, deliberation, restraint, preserverance, doggedness, even to dourness, abandon letting yourself go, will-power, hopefulness, for a game is never lost till it is won, resignation, humility, the making up your mind to fresh endeavours, when you are smarting under defeat.

A GAME FOR ALL.

Then again it is a game for all ages, for the child just begining to toddle, and whose hands can scarce hold the club, for the schoolboy, the student, the grown up man, for those going down hill, the aged, whose powers are weakening. You cannot begin too early, and if you really love the game you won't give it up even when you may be said to have one foot in the grave. It will do its best to keep you from having both feet placed there. Also it is a game for both sexes. Men can play with men, women with women, or men and women can play together. And a single with a charming girl, or a mixed foursome, are both just as pleasant as possible. It is a delightful rivalry and even more delightful co-partnership. Singles have led to the double life of marriage and many a co-partnership in golf has led to the larger, longer, and better partnership for life. For Cupid can haunt the links, as I saw it well expressed the other day in that admirable journal, "Pictorial Comedy," under the title of "Cupid up to Date :

The fair and dainty golfer
Is now a merry minx,
Since she has found that Cupid
Cavorts upon the links.
And that while on the caper,
O'er field and dyke and wall,
Instead of bow and arrow
He uses club and ball.

Then you don't require to be a really first-class player to enjoy golf. The duffer gets as much enjoyment out of it as the would-be champion and scratch man. You can always find some one with a similar handicap of your own to play with—one of your own form and your pleasure in endeavouring to beat him is just as great as the scratch man trying conclusions with a brother scratch or a professional. Then you can always give or take odds if there is any inequality in your play, and that of your antagonist.

AN INNOCENT AND INEXPENSIVE GAME.

Again surely it is a matter of congratulation to the golfer to know that in playing, he is injuring no creature of God's—no animal is injured in any way. No blood is shed as in the case of hunting or shooting. No "Brother," as St. Francis would have said, bird or beast, is maimed or killed. On the contrary, you give a means of livelihood to some old man or young lad, who carries your clubs for you.

Nor can it be called an expensive game. There is your club entry-money and subscription, your set of clubs and weekly supply of balls—that is all, besides the expense of your caddie, and you need not have a caddie if you care to carry your own clubs. But it adds very much to your comfort, and I think also to your play to have a caddie and caddies deserve to be encouraged and well cared for, and some little personal interest taken in them.

Nor is it a game in which sheer strength or brute force is necessary. You need not take it out of yourself too much. It is more a game of nerve and skill than strength. An accurately and cleanly hit ball will go twice as far even though much strength is not put in it than a topped or heeled or sliced ball with every inch of force you can muster put into it.

Then it is a game with your proficiency in which you are never content. Every round you begin with a hopeful determination to avoid your faults and do better than you have ever done before. Speaking of the charm of golf Mr. Asquith on one occasion told of a famous Lord Chancellor who once said of an English judge that when he had a little more experience he would be the worst judge that ever sat on the Bench ; and went on to remark that one was often tempted to say the same thing about golf, as one proceeded steadily by assiduous practice from bad to worse. He had himself calculated that he almost might have learned two new languages in the time he had devoted to becoming a very indifferent performer at the game. At what other game will men persevere so steadily and devotedly ? As Mr. Asquith continued : "They went on playing unashamed and undaunted, and found, strange to say, compensation for much time wearily spent among bunkers and whins, and now and again that crowded moment of glorious sensation was experienced when they discovered that they too like Braid or Vardon were capable of meteoric drives, or what was still more satisfying, an inspired putt."

Again you can play golf at all seasons of the year. Neither the gales of spring, the heat of the sun in the summer, the mists of autumn, nor the frosts of winter need deter you. Even when there is snow on the ground you can play it if you have a mind with a red ball. Nor does it do you much harm to get a good soaking, for you are exercising all the time, though your club may not be improved by the rain. Ladies of course will be apt to fight shy of very windy or very wet weather on account of their skirts. If they rouge or improve their complexions by any process, of course rain will be eschewed, for as Andrew Kirkaldy once said to me of the beautiful Lady X, with whom I had been putting a good deal one summer at St. Andrews, that "she was a gae bonnie lady, but a sho'or o' rain would mak' an awfu' hash o' her !"

Then it is a game that can be played for its own sake. No need to bet on a match to make it interesting. And if on a day when you are foozling hopelessly there may be a temptation to use "language," is there not a compensation in the fact that in the great and continuous talk which golf inspires there is no time or place for idle, foolish and censorious gossip, which forms the staple of so many conversations.

In conclusion, I think we may all in our respective spheres use the words of George Alexander, when in answer to a question once addressed him, he did me the honour to reply, "I attempt to be a golfer because I love it better than any game, and it makes me orget the worries of the actor-manager."

THE death of Major Christopher Marriott, at the age of eighty-three, severes a link with the Great Duke, and the beginning of his greatness in India. Says the *Pall Mall Gazette* Major Marriott's father was the late Lieutenant-General Thomas Marriott, who was General Wellesley's aide-de-camp in the Mahratta campaign, and later, on his staff in the Peninsula. Major Marriott was an old Crimean officer, and his own service in India was during the Mutiny. The lives of this father and son extend through an Army record of more than a century.

OWING to the great strain upon the East Indies Squadron in looking after the big area of ocean that it patrols, it has been found necessary to detach the third class cruiser "Philomel" from the Mediterranean Fleet and station her at Aden to do guardship duty, says a contemporary. This is an old remedy, but the proper one is to increase the strength of the squadron by the addition of a couple of up-to-date first class cruisers and "scrap" the old and obsolete gunboats on the station. The "Philomel" herself was condemned some time ago, and was recently rejuvenated after many a better ship had been sent to the breaker's yard. That is the sort of the economy that the Admiralty is carrying out.

* [COPYRIGHT IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.]

‡ See Clanbrae : A Golfing Idyll, by Pentland Peile. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London. MCMVIII.

AN ARCTIC DISASTER.

ERICKSEN EXPEDITION PERISHES.

Splendid Work Ends Fatally.

STARVATION ON AN ICEFLOE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

News has been received that M. Ericksen, the leader of the Danish expedition to Greenland, with two companions, has been driven out to sea on an icefloe in a snowstorm, and the provisions becoming exhausted, the party perished.

The Eskimo who brought the news fell dead from exhaustion after delivering his message.

The expedition succeeded in making a chart of the whole of the north-east coast of Greenland.

NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

Two Christians Included.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION TO SIR G. LOWTHER.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Kiamil Pasha has formed a new Turkish Ministry, all Liberals.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Despatches from Constantinople state that two Christians are included in the Ministry, namely, Prince Mavrogordato, a Greek, who is Minister for Agriculture, and Gabriel Effendi, an Armenian, who is Minister for Public Works.

All the Ministers are new men.

Sir G. Lowther, the British Ambassador, presented his credentials yesterday to the Sultan, whom he congratulated on behalf of the Government on the introduction of the Constitution.

Sir G. Lowther's drive in state to the Porte was the occasion of remarkable demonstrations. The crowds lining the streets cheered him enthusiastically.

LATER.

The troops have returned to Smyrna from Salonika and immediately released the criminals from the gaols.

Most of the prisons in Turkey are now emptied.

PARIS IN DARKNESS.

Strike of Electricians.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Paris was plunged in darkness for two hours last night owing to a strike of electricians as an ostentatious warning to the Prefect of the Seine for expelling the Federation of Trades Unions from the Labour Exchange.

Theatrical performances were stopped and the greatest confusion prevailed in the cafes and elsewhere.

THE COLUMBIAN BUSH-FIRE

20,000 People in Want.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Official reports state that the dead in the British Columbian bush-fire number about thirty.

Twenty thousand people are in need of aid.

King Edward, the Prince of Wales and Lord Minto have telegraphed their sympathy with the sufferers.

BURLEY HALL.

Completely Gutted.

VALUABLE RELICS DESTROYED.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The historic mansion, Burley Hall, near Oakham has been gutted by fire. The loss is estimated at £50,000.

Among the House party at the time of the disaster was Mr. Winston Churchill, who in assisting the firemen had a narrow escape.

Much historic tapestry, letters from Oliver Cromwell, and other relics have been destroyed.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Demarcation at Saghalien.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Charge d'Affaires have exchanged notes referring to the demarcation of Russian and Japanese possessions in Saghalien.

THE AIRSHIP DISASTER.

National Tribute of Sympathy.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Subscriptions are pouring in to Count Zeppelin from all quarters of Germany and some capitalists have given £5,000 sterling towards a new airship.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.)

WESTMINSTER, JULY 22.

"What can be his motive?" asked the cynical Talleyrand, on hearing that a rival in diplomacy had been seized with illness. Cynical Parliamentarians were putting the same question to themselves to-night, on seeing a Minister not connected with India sitting through an Indian Debate. What could be Mr. Birrell's motive? His conduct was most striking. True, Mr. Asquith also sat through a number of the speeches, but Mr. Asquith is Prime Minister and is supposed *ex-officio* to be interested in everything, even in India. No other Cabinet Minister emulated Mr. Birrell's eccentricity. What could be his motive? Well, the gossip-mongers knew. Within a few hours they had superseded Lord Morley, reconstructed the Cabinet, and transferred Mr. Birrell from Ireland to the India Office. And all because a Cabinet Minister had been caught listening to a debate about India!

Up in the Peer's Gallery sat Lord Morley himself, and with him Lords Wolverhampton, Ampthill, and MacDonnell. Lord Morley did not look as if he was contemplating retirement or taking stock of his successor. Since his withdrawal to the House of Lords he has improved in health, at any rate in the appearance of it, has recovered his tranquility of demeanour as well as some of his former vocal power, and is now a sage at ease. His fine intellectual face shone with pleasure during Mr. Buchanan's interesting and lucid statement, which, although it did not attempt to challenge comparison with the philosophic or literary qualities of Lord Morley's eloquence, was none the less a model of exposition—concise, intelligible and comprehensive.

A word or two as to the audience. On the whole it was numerically good—even better to tell the truth, than any seen lately on issues other than the Licensing Bill, which, however, is now the only subject that attracts a full Opposition. To-night the Opposition benches were the most empty part of the House. On the front bench were Mr. Balfour, Lord Percy and Sir William Anson—the last-named a warm personal friend of Mr. Buchanan, with whom he has many academic ties. Mr. Balfour remained for Lord Percy's speech, and Lord Percy was out and in during the greater part of the evening. About eleven or twelve other Unionists spread themselves over the territory behind their leaders. Except while Mr. Keir Hardie was on his feet the Labour quarter, considering the professions of zeal for the welfare of native India so constantly in the mouths of this group, was strangely deserted; and Ireland was solely represented by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, who happened to have a speech in his pocket. But as usual the Ministerialists made up for the shortcomings of the rival parties. Whatever may be the faults of a Liberal House of Commons apathy is not one of them, least of all towards Indian affairs. About fifty or sixty Liberal members must have been in their places, rising at times to nearly a hundred. Hitherto only a Morley or a Randolph Churchill has been able to draw so considerable a House for an Indian Budget. Of the public galleries it would be superfluous to speak. They are always full on such occasions, and so they were to-night. In one of the special galleries were seated Mr. Romesh Dutt and Mr. Gokhale, the latter smiling with much amiability during a lively assault on his opinions and teachings by Mr. Rees.

Rather to the surprise of members who have been taught of late to associate India with nothing but famine, pestilence, sedition, conspiracy and bomb-throwing, Mr. Buchanan found himself able to take a fairly hopeful view of the situation. While admitting to the full the many existing causes of anxiety, he insisted that there was a bright side to the picture. "And it is the bright side," he emphatically remarked, "that covers by far the greater part of the canvas." A high and loudly applauded compliment was paid to the military genius of Lord Kitchener as attested by the rapidity and success of the Frontier campaigns, while by his quotations from Lord Minto's utterances Mr. Buchanan gave fresh proof of the harmony subsisting between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. On the question of constitutional and administrative reform nothing was added in effect to what had already been said by Lord Morley. No detailed scheme had yet been decided upon, but in Lord Minto's words, the Government meant to "go forward fearlessly on the lines of constitutional progress and meet as far as possible the political aspirations of honest reformers." According to the Under Secretary the changes are to be not merely constitutional, but also administrative. They are to simplify procedure, limit excessive official interference, and associate Indians more and more with the practical work of government—phrases excellent in themselves no doubt but capable at the same time of a somewhat confusing diversity of interpretations.

"Ponder the path of thy feet and let thine eyes look right on," quoted or rather misquoted Mr. Buchanan from Solomon, applying the text to our British method of living from day to day and doing one job at a time, a policy, as he observed, which had served us well in the past and might be expected to serve us equally well in the future. But, as Lord Percy's speech showed, there are some who hold that in pondering the path of our feet we are rather neglecting to let our eyes look right on—that we are lacking in foresight and living too much from hand to mouth. On the other hand the general tone of the ex-Under Secretary's criticisms was unusually friendly. Perhaps a touch of malice enlivened his reflections on the fact that to a Liberal Government had fallen the lot of re-enacting the Press Laws which a Liberal Government had repealed. Even so, there was a compensating generosity in allusion to the almost irreparable loss inflicted on the House of Commons by the removal of Lord Morley to the Lords, as well as in a graceful reference to the singular ability with which in such difficult circumstances the task formerly discharged by the new peer had been carried out by Mr. Buchanan.

Although circumscribed by the terms of Mr. Rees's amendment raising the educational issue, the general discussion proved exceptionally interesting. Rather unluckily for himself Mr. Rees has come to be regarded as a chartered libertine of debate. Thus the serious part of his argument seemed to be almost resented as an affront to the general expectation of a light and irresponsible entertainment, and indeed it was only when, recovering his usual vim, he began to lash out at some of his Anglo-Indian colleagues that he became at all successful. Even, it seems, in the present democratic Parliament the "simpletons of democracy" excite a good deal of impatience. They are fair game to the scoffer, and for a time the lively Mr. Rees had them at his mercy. Some of his sallies, while giving pain and grief to the victims and their friends, caused manifest amusement to the Prime Minister, whose mirth one observed proved catching enough to infect the serious minded Under Secretary.

But for once the Extremists were on their good behaviour. For instance, nothing could have been more moderate in tone, more discreet in phrasing, more practical in its general outlook than Mr. Keir Hardie's deliverance—granted, that is to say, his special point of view. Although Parliament should be accustomed by this time to the moderation of Mr. Keir Hardie indoors and his occasional extravagance of language on the platform, members appeared to be captivated by this accent of sweet reasonableness. They applauded the speech again and again, so vehemently at the close, that the galleries began to imitate the example, and later on a remark by Mr. C. J. O'Donnel that Mr. Hardie must have been grossly maligned when in India, the applause broke out afresh. "What are we in India but foreign visitors?" asked Sir Henry Cotton, shaking a mournful head; "mere pilgrims and strangers who are continually coming and going." The theory was greeted with some cries of dissent and Sir Henry so far modified it as to hint at an exception in his own favour. On this occasion, too, he unbent to the extent of acknowledging with other critics that the India Office had shown itself not afraid of criticism.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Editor of the "Harikishore."

FIVE YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

A telegram from Yeotmal (Central Provinces, dated August 6th, states that the trial of Bhave, the Editor of the "Harikishore," who was arrested on the 11th ultimo and remanded, began at the Sessions Court yesterday.

Mr. Dixit, Barrister-at-Law, with some local pleaders, appeared for the defence.

Judgment was delivered, when accused was convicted, under Section 124A, and sentenced to three years' hard abour. He was also convicted under Section 153A, and sentenced to two years' hard labour, the sentences to run consecutively so that the total period of hard labour is five years.

The Court room was crowded, and crowds accompanied the prisoner to jail, shouting "Bande Mataram."

The owner of the press applied for the release of the attachment of the press. The Court ordered its confiscation.

Sympathy With Tilak.

INDIANS FAST AND GO BAREFOOTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

Yesterday was observed as a day of mourning for Tilak, in Mymensingh. Indians fasted and went barefooted to the Kalibari meeting, breaking up about 9 p. m. with deafening shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Tilak Maharaj-ki jai."

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

Harrison Road Bomb Case.

THE SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

The Harrison bomb trial ended this afternoon. After an hour's retirement the jury returned the following verdict:—Nagendra Nath Sen Gupta, guilty, proportion 8 to 1; Dharani Nath Sen Gupta, guilty, 6 to 3; and Ulaskar Dutt, unanimously guilty.

Sir Rampini sentenced all to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Asoke Chandra Nandi, not guilty, 6 to 3; Bejoyratna Sen Gupta and Motilal Bose, unanimously not guilty.

On the application of Mr. Eardley Norton, these men will be retained in custody till the trial of the Alipore prisoners is finished.

THE KHYBER.

Pass still closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 7.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent wires:—The information recently published to the effect that the dispute within the Afghan boundary beyond Landi Kotal had been satisfactorily settled and that the Khyber has been reopened for caravans travelling between Kabul and Peshawar would appear to have been premature. Although there were rumours in Peshawar City that a caravan from Kabul would pass through Khyber on Friday last and arrive at Peshawar the following day no caravan made its appearance, and traffic is still suspended. The latest information shows that the matter has not yet been settled by the Amir, although it is expected that some arrangement will be arrived at in the course of the next few weeks. It is now three months since the Khyber has been closed for the customary traffic.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE INDIAN DEBATE.

The Car and Rural Britain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 24.

Your Parliamentary correspondent has vividly described the Indian discussion which occupied eight hours of the time of the House of Commons on Wednesday and I need only add one or two words as to the impression created outside by the speeches delivered on the occasion. Of course Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Lupton spoke after their manner but the general opinion seems to be that the debate on the whole was the best of the kind we have had for many years. Everybody praises the tone and form of Mr. Buchanan's speech. The "Times" is very complimentary and calls it "excellent and thoroughly sensible," "remarkable for its grasp of broad facts and pervaded by that spirit of genuine conciliation which inspires and guides British policy in India." Well said. The "Morning Post" devotes most of its leader on the debate to discussing the Education system as it is and as it ought to be; but says nothing very new. The "Daily Chronicle" in its very brief treatment of the debate merely emphasizes the praise bestowed upon you all for "not allowing recent events to upset your nerves. According to the "Daily News" there "is in the end only one formula which can deliver the people of India from the caprices of an honest, devoted, but irresponsible Civil Service, and that is, an extension of self-government. If Lord Morley can evolve out of the miserable Simla scheme a plan which will make Indian opinion potent in the government of India, he will have solved by one act not a few of these detailed problems."

"VOTES FOR WOMEN."

The Prime Minister is now more than ever the *bete noire* not only of the bell-ringing, window-breaking and Parliament raiding suffragettes but of the ladies who like to call themselves "the constitutional suffragists." Writing on the 6th instant on behalf of the latter Mrs. Fawcett asked Mr. Asquith if she might introduce to him a deputation on the subject of women's suffrage some time during the present month. The situation she pointed out has changed somewhat—it has!—since he was "good enough" to receive a deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in January last. By return of post Mrs. Fawcett received the following note from Mr. Asquith's Private Secretary:—"Madam,—The Prime Minister desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 6 and to say that he does not think that any useful purpose would be served by his receiving a deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies at the present time." The Honorary Secretary of the Society in sending the correspondence to the Press mentions that they had been encouraged by a Cabinet Minister to believe that the Prime Minister would consent after the "great demonstration of June 18"—the procession from the Thames Embankment to the Albert Hall—instead of which he sends them the "curt refusal" quoted above. The Hon. Secretary adds:—"Surely no body of voters pressing by constitutional means for a great reform would have been so cavalierly treated by a Prime Minister. It almost suggests the thought that Mr. Asquith wishes to discredit women's suffrage by encouraging unconstitutional methods of agitation." But has not women's suffrage been discredited already by certain recent doings in Parliament-square and Downing Street? Mrs. Fawcett apparently does not realise how much harm has been done to the cause, of which she is the respected and distinguished leader, by the events to which I have alluded—events which if not participated in by the "constitutional suffragists" have not, so far as I am aware, been condemned by them. What Mr. Asquith's punishment will be for the snub he has administered to the suffragists I cannot say; but I almost expect to wake up some fine morning to learn that 10 Downing Street has been destroyed by bombs. If this happened when nobody was in the house it would be rather a good thing, for it is time that the dingy looking houses in which the nation houses its Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer were replaced more worthy of this rich country and of their surroundings. The Women's National Anti-Suffrage League was successfully inaugurated at an overflowing meeting held at the Westminster Palace Hotel three days ago under the presidency of the Countess of Jersey. Some excellent speeches were made by Lady Haversham (better known by her former name Lady Hayter one of the great ladies of the Liberal party), Miss Gertrude Bell who is well known in India as a writer of books of travel, Mrs. Frederic Harrison, whose pamphlet has in the opinion of some people demolished the whole of the arguments in favour of Women's Suffrage, Mrs. Humphry Ward, whose attitude on this subject is bitterly resented by the forward women—I use the word in a strictly political sense—and the Dowager Lady Ilchester. The main planks of the new Society's platform are (1) To resist the proposal to admit women to Parliamentary franchise and to Parliament (2) To maintain the principle of the representation of women on municipal and other bodies concerned with the domestic and social affairs of the country. The "Daily Express" announces the result of its plebiscite on women's suffrage. The number of votes recorded was 216,746. Of these 109,989 (men, 60,047; women, 49,942) were against and 51,278 (men 13,316; women 37,962) for extending the Parliamentary franchise to the fair sex. For a limited franchise at which your suffragette turns up her pretty nose 54,479 votes were given—men 25,885, women 29,594. The votes received came from all parts of the kingdom and appear to have been representative of all classes. The "Express" mentions that the counting took place under strict electoral conditions. Any doubtful coupons were set apart for a second scrutiny and many names and addresses were tested by reference to the directory. A good deal of canvassing went on on both sides and, contrary to what might have been anticipated, the anti-Suffragists were were the more active of the two. The Suffragettes, I believe, fully expected to win hands down. They are sadder and I hope wiser persons.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

A number of friends of the directors of the above Company left town this afternoon for Southampton, where they will embark on board the new Express steamer the "Salsette," for a week-end cruise in the Channel. Amongst those who have accepted invitations are the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, Viscount Morley, Viscount Selby, Lord Allerton, Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., Mr. Arnold Forster M.P., Sir W. S. Gilbert, Sir Squire Bancroft, Mr. Arthur W. Pinero, Mr. Justice Bigham, Mr. Justice Lawrence, Sir Martin Conway, Prince Auguste d' Arenberg, Mr. Linley Sambourne and Sir Walter Lawrence. The directors accompanying the party are Sir Thomas Sutherland (Chairman), Sir William Adamson, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Herbert Brooks, Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Mr. Samuel Steuart Gladstone and Mr. W. G. Rathbone. On the occasion of the "Salsette's" "official trials" in Scottish waters early this month her mean speed was 19 1-2 knots but during her passage from the Clyde to the Thames she exceeded this, maintaining for some hours a velocity of 20 knots. Although she is not a big steamer as the size of liners runs in these days, being only 6,000 tons, her horse power is considerable for a vessel of her dimensions, namely 10,000. The three M's—Morea, Malwa, Mantua—now in course of construction are each of 11,000 tons and 15,000 horse power. One of the two—the Morea—is, the Company announce in their latest monthly circular, to be launched next month and her maiden voyage to Australia will begin on December 4. These three steamers are to have a laundry, which I fancy is a new feature and should be welcome to passengers, especially those on the longer routes. Other recommendations of these boats will be an increased number of single-berth cabins—an Englishman does love a single-berth cabin!—and an apartment to be known as the Divan, for use of both sexes, where smoking will be allowed and which will, it is anticipated, form a pleasant after-dinner lounge. Match-making mothers ought to be glad to hear of this. For obvious reasons, young fellows who ought to be devoting themselves to charming young ladies now spend too much time in the Smoking Room. In future eligible bachelors will be able to enjoy their weed in the company of desirable spinsters.

THE MOTOR CAR AND RURAL BRITAIN.

In an influentially-supported memorial on the above subject recently presented to the Prime Minister the evils caused by motor traffic in country districts are classified as follows:—(1) Danger to life and limb, (2) nuisance from dust and noise, (3) enormously enhanced cost of road maintenance which is borne by the local ratepayers and not by motor users and motor misusers, (4) damage to crops, (5) depreciation of property. I should like to add another indictment on my own account, namely, the horrible discomfort occasioned to quiet pedestrians. In Surrey, in Kent, and in the other counties near the Metropolis there are parts dear to those who enjoy a country ramble which are practically closed to foot passengers on pleasure bent, since the motor invasion. I have in mind a particular road in the picturesque neighbourhood of Stoke Poges the burial place of the author of the immortal "Elegy written in a country churchyard." In fine dry weather the surface of this road is like flour, and yet the motor bounders indifferent to the poor people on a pilgrimage to Gray's tomb come tearing along at full speed causing a perfect tornado of dust. A reasonable and considerate motorist—I suppose considerate and reasonable motorists exist—would slacken his speed in such a powdery thoroughfare. It was not very many miles from this spot that an infuriated villager put an obstruction across the King's highway in order to bring some motorman to grief. The impediment was discovered in time and the offender was haled off to prison. A friend of mine was almost tempted to offer to pay for the fellow's defence at quarter Sessions. Of course, it was quite right that he should be punished, but I am glad that in the memorial referred to above Mr. Asquith's attention is called to the hardships inflicted on the poorer inhabitants who form a large section of the rural and semi-rural population. "They are quite defenceless and live in a state of misery, especially on Sundays and in fine weather." The other day the President of the Local Government Board was asked by means of a question in Parliament to take the drastic step of prohibiting use of motor-cars constructed to run more than 15 to 20 miles an hour. He declined and sheltered himself behind the Royal Commission on Motor-Cars which considered this point and decided it to be unfeasible. Thereupon the member who made the suggestion, Mr. Cathcart Wason, sarcastically asked Mr. Burns whether he felt bound by every suggestion of the abovementioned Commission. "On the contrary," Mr. Burns replied "since I have been in office I have had 59 applications from local authorities to mitigate speed and in many places in crowded or in congested streets of narrow thoroughfares to reduce it from a 'minimum' of 20 miles to 10, 5 and in one case 2. In the majority of cases I have taken the side of reason and moderation and complied with the request." A speed of two miles an hour for motors would be welcomed by much-suffering wayfarers in the country lanes near London!

THAMES NAUTICAL COLLEGE.—PRIZE DISTRIBUTION BY LORD MORLEY.

Viscount Morley yesterday distributed the prizes to the cadets of H. M S. "Worcester," the admirable floating college on the Thames for the Mercantile Marine, and I can confirm what your Parliamentary correspondent says as to the noble lord seeming to be in much better health since he was translated from the stormy atmosphere of the House of Commons to the *otium cum dignitate* of "another place." He was looking 10 years younger. The numerous guests of the Committee were conveyed in one of the General Steam Navigation Company's vessels from London Bridge to Greenhithe where the "Worcester", an old two-decker, is moored, and on the arrival of the party the cadets in their smart uniforms with white waistcoasts and white gloves manned the yards with fine effect. Lord Morley made an excellent speech and in replying to a vote of thanks said he was always pleased to be on the Thames, with whose wonderful historical associations he suggested that the young people might do worse than make themselves fully acquainted. Lord Brassey also spoke well and dwelt on the opportunity that presents itself to the "Worcester" boys in their future careers to uphold the traditions of our still unequalled Mercantile Marine. The Chairman (Sir Thomas Sutherland) presided and he was aided by two other prominent members of the Committee, Major General Sir Owen Tudor Burne and Admiral Sir Edmund Freemantle in entertaining the visitors.

AN APOSTLE OF PEACE.

The late Sir William Randal Cremer, M.P., the apostle of international arbitration, whose death from pneumonia on Wednesday has removed from political life a well known figure, was formerly a working carpenter and in his boyhood suffered great privations owing to *res angus tæ domi* A poor man to the last he most generously devoted the Nobel Peace Prize amounting to about £8,000, awarded to him five years ago, to form an endowment for the International Arbitration League of which he was for so long the Secretary. The "Times" in its obituary notice says:—"In 1906 Mr. Cremer was offered and declined a knighthood; but when the offer was renewed in 1907 he accepted it; and it is interesting to record that at the investiture by the King the new knight was specially permitted to attend in ordinary dress, as he had scruples about wearing the sword which is the usual accompaniment of Court dress." To be precisely accurate the dress worn by him at the investiture held by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace on the 15th of July 1907 was a dress suit with black tie and black gloves, which must have made him conspicuous in the brilliant throng which on that occasion was even more than usually full of colour owing to the many Mutiny officers who were invested with the insignia of the Order of the Bath. Sir Randal was beloved by the poor and I remember his once telling me how touched he was by the expressions of regret exhibited by the more humble of his constituents when in 1895 he was defeated by the narrow majority of 31. Many of them, he said, wept.

OLLA PODRIDA.

At a week-end party at Blenheim the Duke of Marlborough's guests included those pillars of the Tariff Reform party Mr. Bonar Law and Viscount Redley as well as Mr. Lloyd George and his *alter ego* Mr. Winston Churchill. Suspicious people are asking if the gathering was entirely social, and I am afraid that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's economic orthodoxy will now be even more suspected.

I regret to announce that Mr. R. H. Baker formerly one of the most popular of your exchange brokers passed away on the 16th instant in his sixty-ninth year.

Mr. Pete Curran one of the more prominent members of the Labour party made a speech the other day in which, according to the newspaper report, he declared "that being in the House of Commons did not tend towards a man's moral or intellectual improvement. He questioned whether he was equal intellectually to what he was years ago, and he was doubtful whether he had ever been in such bad company as that with which he had been compelled to associate in his experience as a member of Parliament." Subsequently Mr. Markham the member for the Mansfield division asked the Speaker whether, in view of the decisions of Erskine May, that was not a libel on the members of that House, more especially the hon. members among whom the hon. member sat. When the laughter had subsided the Speaker rose and made the following delightful reply:—"If the hon. member asks my opinion on the speech, I am afraid I shall give him no answer. If he asks me whether the speech constitutes a breach of privilege, I should say not. Every hon. member is entitled to form his own opinion of the company among whom he sits. (Laughter and cheers.) The Clerk will now proceed to read the orders of the day. (Laughter.)" Mr. Pete was present and, it is said, looked extremely uncomfortable.

MURDER OF A NAICK.

Five Comrades Implicated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 7.

The trial has just concluded at the Hyderabad Criminal Sessions, before Captain Minchin, Sessions Judge, of five men of the "E." Ammunition Column, R. H. A., for the murder of Naick Mahomed Khan of the same column in May.

Three were charged with murder, viz., Drivers Devan Ali and Dadoo and Havildar Syed Yacoob, while Drivers Fazal Ahmed and Mahomed Ahmed were charged with abetment.

The Crown was represented by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Krishnamachariar, the first two accused by Mr. D. Gopalachari, and accused No. 3 by Mr. Venugopal. Accused Nos. 4 and 5 were undefended.

Captain Minchin, in giving judgment, said the charge against the havildar would be altered to that of abetment, as he was seen to leave the house where the murder was committed by the little girl witness Janki, who saw through the door what was being done by the first two accused. Her evidence was given without hesitation and was not shaken in cross-examination.

The sentence on the first two accused would be death, on the havildar transportation for life, and on accused Nos. 4 and 5 two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge praised Inspector Walters highly for the manner in which he brought the case forward and worked it up from the finding of the body in the Jidmutla Tank.

SCIENCE IN BOMBAY.

EQUIPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The New Science College.

SENATE'S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting having been signed by the Vice-Chancellor, the Senate resumed the debate on the proposal of Dr. Mackichan to adopt and forward, as recommended by the Syndicate, the draft reply to the letter from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad had, on the last occasion, moved an amendment to the effect that a committee be appointed to consider and report upon the Government letter and the draft reply prepared by the Syndicate.

The Rev. D. Mackichan's proposal was that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following reply be sent to letter No. 922, dated 24th April 1908, from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department:—

"The University agree with His Excellency the Chancellor that all candidates for a degree should pass an elementary test in science. This is shown by the regulation making a study of Physics compulsory at the Intermediate Examination in Arts. The University further recognise that their present test can be improved upon, and have recently appointed a Committee to revise it and, indeed, all the prescribed courses in science. The University recognise that the test should be made thoroughly satisfactory, and will be very grateful if the Chancellor will be pleased to give his advice as to the kind of curriculum which he thinks desirable. With this advice before them the revising Committee will, it is hoped, be able to frame regulations which will be acceptable to the Chancellor, to the University, and to the public.

"2. Further the University are very strongly of opinion that science should be retained as an optional subject for the B. A. Examination, and the Committee referred to above has been entrusted with the revision of the present course. The Chancellor has informed the Syndicate through the Vice-Chancellor that he is in agreement with the University on this point, and that all that he wishes is that the present course should be improved. Here again the University can only say that they will welcome any advice that the Chancellor may be pleased to give as to the alterations which are required.

"3. Passing from subjects to the machinery for teaching, the proposals which have been submitted to the University are (1) that two Central Laboratories shall be established, one in Bombay and the other at the College of Science in Poona at which students of Government Colleges must, and students of aided Colleges may receive the scientific instruction required for the Intermediate Arts, the Intermediate Science, the B. A., and the Preliminary Scientific Examinations: and (2) that the College of Science in Poona shall be thoroughly equipped for teaching candidates from all Colleges for the higher degrees of M.A. and B.Sc.

"4. The first of these proposals appears to the University to be impracticable owing to the large number of students to be taught, and the distance of the Colleges from one another and, consequently, from any Central Institution. It is therefore thought that any scientific teaching which may be required for the Examinations specified above should be given in Colleges, and that the Government Colleges should be fully equipped for the purpose.

"5. With regard to the second proposal the case is different. Here the time of the students is devoted almost exclusively to the study of science, and they would find no difficulty in devoting many hours to work in a Central Laboratory. On the other hand, to a student in Arts science is only one of many subjects to be studied. He has to pass directly from one lecture room to another and, consequently, cannot go for the study of any subject to a distance from his own College. No doubt a student of a Government College might be compelled to do this so far as some of the lower Examinations are concerned: but the result would be to diminish the attendance at such Colleges and to discourage the study of optional science for the B.A. degree. The University, therefore, would welcome the establishment of a Central Laboratory for students for the M.A. and B. Sc. degrees but consider that there are very weighty objections to the establishment of it in Poona or at the College of Science. They think that it should be established in Bombay and that the College of Science should be made what it was originally, a College of Engineering only."

The Honourable Mr. Chimanalal H. Setalvad's amendment was:

A Committee consisting of the following Fellows be appointed to consider and report upon the letter of Government dated the 24th of April 1908, and the draft reply prepared by the Syndicate:—The Vice Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, The Rev. F. Dreckmann. Mr. T. K. Gajjar, The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Lt.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, Mr. A. M. Masani, Mr. N A. F. Moos, Dr. A. W. Thomson, Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Principal R. P. Paranjpye, Dr. R. Row, Mr. L. A. Shah, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. K. Natarajan.

DR. COLLIE'S SPEECH

In resuming the debate Lieutenant-Colonel Collie said:

We have been summoned here to consider a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department expressing the views and making certain suggestions of His Excellency the Governor regarding the teaching of Science, and many who have the interests of education at heart regard this letter as an epoch-making event in the history of this University. The two

SALIENT FACTS

which it is very important to bear in mind in considering this question are, first, that the teaching of science at the various colleges in this city is below the standard required. You do not require to go for the evidence of this beyond the paper in your own possession, for it is stated that "the Syndicate found that the facilities for instruction fall short of the standard that should be maintained," and, again, in the notice of motion before you, where it is announced that the University recognises that "the present test can be improved on." We have then at present in existence, inadequate teaching facilities and its corollary, a low University test to meet that standard of teaching. The second point which we should keep in mind is that Government caused an enquiry to be made by, I understand, scientists of repute, into the existing facilities for teaching science, and as the result of that enquiry, I understand that, to put it mildly, the opinion expressed by your own Syndi-

ate was emphatically endorsed. The point to be noted is that the proposals of Government are the results of that enquiry. Now, in considering these proposals it is essential that we should satisfy ourselves that the Government ideal and our conception of what science teaching should be are similar. I think we may assume that with a Governor keenly interested in science care was taken to secure expert advice before elaborating any scheme for bringing the teaching of elementary science here into line with "the most recent English practice,"—as announced in paragraph 7 of the Government letter. How many of us, called here to decide on this most important question, have any conception of what the most recent English practice is? It is no reflection on us to say that we know nothing about it—we are all men who have lett our student days behind us,—we have taken up walks in life, where, with most of us, science holds us fast, and as to the present approved methods of teaching in Europe, we may as well profess ourselves absolutely ignorant. We must therefore take care, in considering proposals which have been based on expert advice,

NOT TO ALLOW IGNORANCE

and the conservatism begotten of ignorance to warp our judgment and influence our decision.

It appears to me that in framing this reply to Government the Syndicate has allowed itself to be too slavishly bound to the old traditions and existing University demands. I think it is felt by many that the course of study required for certain degrees should be modified so as to be made in keeping with the progress of education, and I believe I express the views of many of the younger progressive educationists when I state that it is only a matter of time—and that a short one—when the Arts degrees will be limited to languages, history, political economy, philosophy physics and mathematics, and science raised to a separate faculty of this University. Dr. Mackichan deplored the prospect of eliminating science from the B. A. degree, saying that you could never expect true progress in science unless it were linked with the higher culture begotten of the other studies which form part of the cause for this degree. But how many of our B. A.'s have become dissinguished scientists, and those of you who are B. A.'s how many of you have not speedily forgotten the smattering of science compulsorily acquired in taking it as an optional, and how many of you took science as an optional because of your love for science? If report be true, optionals are taken now, as they always have been, on the reputation and standard of the Examination,—which the Syndicate state "can be improved on." How do Government on the one hand and the Syndicate on the other propose to meet the admitted defects in the present teaching? Government proposes centralising the teaching of science in laboratories fully equipped and up-to-date in every respect, with a highly efficient staff and a progressive syllabus of teaching whereby students, desirous of doing so, may pass from the lowest educational demands to a degree in higher science. In Poona alone does Government, for the present, intend to provide a course of instruction carrying students to the higher degrees, whilst it is proposed to provide for Bombay a laboratory which will take students through elementary science,—though the hope is held out in para. 9 of the Government letter that under certain circumstances the Bombay elementary institution may also be expanded to one for teaching higher science. The Syndicate, on the other hand, recommends that a special laboratory should be established by Government in Bombay for the teaching required for the M. A. and B. Sc. degrees, and that all other teaching should continue to be given in the existing colleges—details to be elaborated for improving the latter by the Committee which is announced as sitting on the subject. I wish to draw attention to what appears to me to be rather a

GARBLED VERSION

of the Government proposals. Nowhere in the Government letter do I find any other distinctions drawn than "Elementary Science" and "Higher Science," whilst the Syndicate has assumed to itself the responsibility of defining the limits of these two primary divisions—the requirements below the M. A. and B Sc. degrees being classified as elementary. I do not think that we can reasonably be called on to accept this division, unless the instructions Committee, said to be sitting, are to frame a course of instruction for the other degrees and standard of examination of a very elementary character. It is impossible to believe that a course of instruction for, say, the Intermediate science and the Preliminary Scientific should be pitched at such a low level that students would not be better taught at an institution organised on the lines proposed by Government, in accordance with the most recent English practice for teaching elementary science practically. I think we should approach the consideration of this subject unfettered by existing regulations which are admittedly based on inadequate teaching and a low standard of examination. Let us consider

RIVAL PROPOSALS

—Government's and the Syndicate's from a practical point of view. You are all men living in a busy city, coming constantly in contact with men actively engaged in the conduct of many industries and in the multifarious public affairs of this city. I will not assume for one moment that you will not all admit to the great importance of organisation and concentration of energy, in securing efficiency with the greatest economy. We have here a Government proposal—framed, I believe, on expert advice—for concentration efficiency and economical working. Looked at from the financial point of view alone Government, after obtaining the advice referred to, recognises that the cost of equipping even one of its present Bombay laboratories up to the Standard it conceives necessary, would cost nearly as much as equipping the proposed new laboratory. Are the laboratories at the other colleges so efficiently equipped at present that they are in the position to step in and fill the breach, or are these colleges so flourishing financially that they can afford to incur the heavy expense which Government estimates to be necessary? If so they hold an enviable position in being able to do individually what Government regards as a heavy task if done collectively—or else these colleges have a totally different conception to that of Government as to what the standard of future Science teaching should be. Gentlemen, you take the keenest possible interest in the education of your own children and as Fellows of this University you have the privilege and duty of guarding the educational interests of the Presidency. I put it to you from the personal point of view,—keenness to secure the best education for your children. What course would you pursue, supposing you had the central institute on the lines proposed by Government and in competition with it the smaller laboratories attached to the various colleges with no guarantee, as far as you could learn regarding their efficiency. Remembering the science teaching of your student days, is there one of you, who would not undoubtedly send his son to the Institution organised by Government? Dr. Mackichan has expressed his opinion that it is absolutely impossible to teach large numbers of students in a central institution. He has drawn a most dismal picture of huge, expensively equipped laboratories at home practically unfrequented by students; it leads us to infer that the thirst for scientific knowledge has been satiated and implies that Government is labouring under a delusion and is making an absolute mistake in promulgating the scheme before you. Is it possible to imagine that Government, prior to embarking on this, did not collect information as to the number of students and did not elaborate a scheme for their tuition under expert advice? Dr. Mackichan asks if distinguished professors brought from Europe would take pains to instruct the large crowds of students found here. Gentlemen, he is appealing to your ignorance. I find that during the past five years the number of students which appeared annually for the following examinations were :—

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
	22	22	26	51	50
Science	17 Bo. 3 Mof.	8 Bo. 14 Mof.	10 Bo. 14 Mof. 2 both	22 Bo. 27 Mof. 2 both	21 Bo. 25 Mof. 3 both
	129	112	94	131	153
B.A. optional	not available	49 Bo. 32 Mof. 11 both	53 Bo. 31 Mof. 10 both	71 Bo. 46 Mof. 14 both	89 Bo. 48 Mof. 16 both
	6	5	5	11	16
M. A.	All Bo.	4 Bo. 1 Mof.	4 Bo. 1 Mof.	9 Bo. 2 Mof.	9 Bo. 1 Mof.
Bombay Students		94	79	118	138
Former B. A., Science and M.A		80	63	85	105
	23	14	16	33	32

From this it will be seen that during the past four years—(I have not been able to get the numbers of Bombay and mofussil students for 1903)—the number of students in Bombay going up for the science B. A. optional and M.A. were respectively 94, 79, 118 and 138. Remember that these students were in different stages of study. It is not in accordance with experience that classes of even these numbers are unwieldly for practical tuition. Much of our medical curriculum is practical and at some of our largest and most important teaching centres at home, *e.g.* Edinburgh, no difficulty is experienced in dealing with even larger classes. I personally know of classes of over 100 students taught practical science work in extra-mural classes and in the Heriot Watt Technical College, Edinburgh. A friend of mine who recently took a course of study at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, informs me that about 90 students were present. It is true that your professors do not teach students individually in such large or even smaller classes; but neither does the captain of a ship stand at the helm throughout a vogage; it is his business to provide efficient assistance, it is the master mind that lays the course.

THE GREAT DEFECT

of the scheme for which Dr. Mackichan stands sponsor is that it provides only for the few,—the science and M. A. students which for the past five years have numbered respectively 23, 14, 16, 33, 33. On the other hand the essence of the Government proposal is to benefit the many,—taking students through a graduated course from the elements to the highest degrees. I need not try to impress on you the importance of continuity in teaching and the great position science teaching must hold in the commercial development of India. Nor need I emphasise the value in the training of young minds of what forms the basis of science teaching—accuracy and observation. I believe that we have in the Government proposals the best method for providing efficient science teaching and far laying a solid ground work, and we have in the Tata Institute the proper place where specialising and research work may be carried on. We do not want a number of Research Laboratories in India, but we wish to ensure that facilities are provided for laying that solid groundwork of knowledge on which specialising may ultimately develop. For this many may be called but few chosen. About seven or eight years ago when acting as Principal of the Grant Medical College I submitted proposals for the centralising of Science teaching and I then laid my views before Dr. Mackichan, then your Vice-Chancellor. I submitted then that this University should take the first step towards becoming a teaching as well as an examining body and that the first step should be in science teaching I suggested sites at Agripada for the laboratories, land being cheap and unoccupied and because it would become the future centre of Bombay and be readily accessible. I hoped that the Tata Institute would supply the nucleus, and failing that, that wealthy citizens would come forward and found laboratories. The limited space available then in the compound of the College induced me to suggest that it should be reserved for the buildings required for purely professional work and that all the scientific part, up to the end of the 3rd year, should go to the site I suggested,—thereby relieving congestion. I believe additional land was acquired subsequently in the neighbourhood of the College. That brings me to the question of Teaching Medical students up to the requirements of the Preliminary Scientific Examination. Under your regulations a student will be exempted from his first year's study if he has passed the subjects of this examination. I hold strongly that there should be no specialising in teaching for the Preliminary Scientific,—one requires students with a good broad solid groundwork of instruction,—not tit bits served up for a special purpose—and I think it would be to the advantage of the College as well as the students that the that he should take his science up to the required or an improved standard at a Central institute such as Government proposes. It would be of further advantage to the student in as much as, if he found his inclinations tended more to Science than medicine no valuable time would be lost in changing to a different career.

A CENTRAL INSTITUTE.

The question of the accessibility of such a central institute raises another point which the Syndicate has attempted to make much of,—in fact it is the only argument that this body has urged against the proposal of Government as regards the teaching of Elementary Science at a centrl institute. Does the Syndicate imagine for one moment that in a city provided with such excellent facilities for communication, matters cannot be arranged so as to enable students to go from one college to another? In many teaching centres at home, *e.g.* Aberdeen Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London it is onlyn a matter of time table adjustment by reason able men kee on the student's interests. It is difficult to conceive how the Syndicate, including as is does experienced educationalists, could have advocated a scheme of such limited benefit. Every one, be he an educationalist or not, recognises the importance in all subjects of progressiveness and continuity in teaching; it is recognised in every workshop and in every walk of life and it is of the greatest importance in science. I do not wish to impugn the ability of toachers in the different colleges,—but there are teachers and teachers, systems and systems. To give a student the full benefit it is of paramount importance that the teachers and the system should be one, A student passing from one of these colleges to the Central Institue under the Syndicate Scheme may find himself unable to assimilate the course of higher science presented to him. Gentlemen, I think the majority of you will agree with me that the Syndicate has not shown a just regard for the interests of the rising generation. All great reforms—and the proposal of Government is a great reform—trench on vested interests and it appears to me that these

VESTED INTERESTS

have influenced the Syndicate. I do not say that any members of the Syndicate wilfully shut their eyes to the great advantages of the proposals of Government, but I say that it is a matter of every day experience when reforms are brought forward, that the greatest opposition emanates from those who have vested interests to defend. The opposition may be perfectly honest and based on the conviction that existing institutions can meet the demands of reform. We sincerely sympathise with such defenders who see endangered the work of perhaps a life-time,—work which under their fostering care has perhaps been built from the very foundations. No one will dare to gainsay the immense value to this city of the educational work of those aided colleges, of which Dr Mackichan and Father Dreckman are here as their representatives; they have fostered education and extended its benefits to generations of children. But I understand that the primary object of these colleges was to give the literary part of education and that on this was grafted science teaching. Gentlemen, that teaching, not only in these aided but also in the Government colleges, is admittedly defective and we have before us proposals of a sympathetic Governor to make an organised effort to raise science teaching to the latest and most approved standards of Europe. I think that there can be absolutely no doubt that this can best be done by the proposal of Government which ensures laboratories well equipped, and a highly efficient staff and continuity of instruction, and I think that Bombay requires as much as Poona does,—if not more so—a Central Institute where students can be taught from Elementary to higher Science. We have in the Government Scheme organisation with a definite object and financial resource to attain that aim. I think we would be short-sighted in rejecting such a scheme and it is under the belief that it will be accepted that I support the proposal to appoint a Committee. When I prepared my amendment I wished the spirit to be accepted and details left till afterwards, as time is of importance owing to the need for making budget provision,

Mrs. John Anderson said that she was educated at Girton College, Cambridge, and during the time she was at the Ladies College her favourite branch of study was Science. Girton was situated two miles from the University City. And in order to pursue their studies in Science they had to make frequent journeys into the University City. It might appear that such journeys were derogatory to their study of science or to their other studies, but it was all arranged so satisfactorily that no harm ever accrued to them in their pursuit of Science. She thought they were all determined to consider the question of science teaching. And they were all convinced they wanted a Central Institute where advanced demostrations could be held both in the Higher Science and in the elementary work. With regard to large Science classes mentioned by Dr. Collie she recalled that at the Science lectures at Cambridge they often had 90 to 100 persons present. With regard to the B. A. optional she understood from Dr. Collie that he was not in favour of Science as an optional subject. The basis of scientific teaching should be very wide, and she was in entire agreement with those who thought that their science teaching had not reached a high standard and had not been of use to many students. It seemed to her that until Science became more popular in Bombay it would be desirable to retain it in the B. A. optional. A great number of students appeared to take the B. A. optional. Mrs. Anderson expressed herself firmly in favour of a Faculty in Science in the University of Bombay. Dr. Mackichan did not appear to think the city was really for it. But still it seemed to her that the city which boasted itself to be the second city in the Empire should certainly have a Faculty in Science.

Dr. H. N. Allen agreed with Dr. Collie and suggested that the elementary course of Science should be taught in the High Schools instead of the colleges. He said that 50 students worked at one laboratory in America and the only assistance that the teachers had was from a number of students from the higher class, and they were paid for the number of hours they worked in the laboratory.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta began a veciferous harangue by observing that when Dr. Collie was speaking he (Sir P. Mehta) did not know whether he was on his head or his heels. He thought a great deal had been said which was not needed on the subject under discussion, and as far as any grumbling about the Syndicate was concerned he could say that the Syndicate represented all the principals of all the colleges in the Presidency. Were there not the principals of the three colleges in Bombay on the Board of the Syndicate? Was not the principal of the Fergusson College on the Board? The Deccan College was, he thought, more than represented, because though the principal Dr. Bain was not on the Board, yet they had the Vice-Chancellor whose long connection with the Deccan College they were all aware of. He did not know if every one of the principal Colleges was not represented. Even the Medical College was represented by Dr. Childe and Dr. Speed. The outside medical practitioners were represented by Dr. Nariman and Dr. Surveyor. Sir Phirozeshah then humorously remarked he had better not speak about the legal gentlemen on the Syndicate. He would, however, say with confidence that whatever might be the value of scientists, outside their particular sphere they were very bad reasoners on all other subjects whereas the legal gentlemen mostly controlled the affairs of the state—particularly in the House of Commons—and their profession enabled them to follow logical conclusions which scientists outside their own profession seemed unable of doing. Sir Pherozeshah quoted excerpts from Sir William Huzzin by way of illustration and expatiated thereon with much proxility. Anyhow, he thought for the above reasons they should not overdo this question of scientific teaching. What was it the syndicate had done? The syndicate had laid before them a report, pointing out the recommendations that they were to consider. The matter was entirely in the hands of the Senate and they could do absolutely what they wanted to do in the matter of the recommendations. What were the questions before them? He took it the important question was whether the new Central Institute should be erected not in Poona, but in Bombay. That was a question which hardly admitted of any discussion. For surely it would be better to have it in Bombay instead of Poona. Then there was the question of elementary scientific teaching. Was that to be left in the consideration that it was, at present? The speaker went on to say that in his opinion the solution of the question lay in the adequate equipment of the Elphinstone College, and in the bringing of that institution up to the level in science of the best colleges in Europe. All the trouble in his opinion that had been caused over this question lay at the door not of the authorities of the University but at the door of the Government in having failed to adequately equip Elphissone College in science in the past. Government ought to have seen to that matter long ago. They must not deprive the students who desired to take up science by closing up the aided colleges. It was the Government duty to properly equip Elphinstone college. They wanted the Government colleges to be equipped and leave the aided colleges to their independence of carrying out their work as they thought best. He was greatly surprised at the last meeting to hear the principal of the Deccan college, be (Sir Pherozeshah) should have thought Mr. Bain said "No delay!" He (the speaker) thought they could not too soon come to a decision in the matter. In regard to Mr. Bain's statement that the course for the degree of science in the Deccan College was a farce, he reiterated that the full equipment of the Government colleges was the remedy. That was the proper solution of the question. It was the Government to whom the colleges belonged and it was the Government who could do it. He would ask them once more if it was necessary to appoint another Committee to determine the question whether scientific teaching should be in Bombay or in Poona. He thought they had agreed upon the matter.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SHUCH.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor said the subject they were discussing was the most important question that had ever come before them. He was thoroughly in sympathy with what Sir P. M. Mehta had said. But notwithstanding Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's assumption that they were agreed upon the question whether the new Scientific Laboratory should be in Bombay, and not in Poona he could assure them that there was no ground for such an assumption. The Syndicate had decided that it should be in Bombay but Mr. Pranjpae's amendment showed that there was a desire that the Science Institute should be in Poona. They would now have the opportunity to say whether it should be in Bombay or in Poona. Another point was with regard to the difference of opinion as to what the elementary Science was to include? Whether it was to include not only course for the intermediate arts but also the optional subject for the B. A. degree. In order to decide that question it was not necessary to refer that matter to another committee. On that point there was no reason for delay. As to the objections to certain phrases in the letter of the Syndicate he assured them there was no acute or subtle reasons in the phraseology objected to but the amendments of Dr. Collie and Mr. Shah in regard to those phrases would be complied with and on the changed phraseology in the final letter to Government they would have the opportunity to offer their opinion. There was no reason for delay on that matter. There were one or two points in Dr. Collie's speech that he would like to refer to. He understood Dr. Collie to suggest that the committee should discuss the questions relating to the elementary science course to the highest scientific teaching, but he (the Vice Chancellor) thought it was beyond the scope of a committee appointed to consider the Government letter. Another question was whether elementary teaching should be taken up by the University. Some thought it was unworthy of the dignity of the University. The question was what could be done for the teaching of science in the schools? If they transferred that from the University to the schools it would be an excellent thing. But it was impossible. The fact remained and the confession had to be made that the present instruction in science in the University were inadequate. It was patent that they were not turning out from their University a body of men who could teach science. All the scientific gentlemen there would agree with him that they were not evolving a body of men whom they could install as teachers of science, but in future they hoped to have such a body. Any present transfer was out of the question. With the letter of the Syndicate before them and with the amendments on the papers also before them nothing could be gained by pulling off this question and referring it to a committee. It is obvious that their proceedure was quite clear 99 questions out of 100 submitted before the Senate for their consideration were in the shape of a proposal from the Syndicate and it was for them to accept it or throw it off. All Government wanted was an answer as soon as it could get. But in this particular instance they had in the amendments before them an opportunity to state their objections to the proposals of the Syndicate. He asked them to avoid all delays and send their reply to the Government in a day or two.

On a division the amendment was rejected.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Natrajan then moved the following amendment: "That a Committee be appointed consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, the Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J., Principal A. L. Covernton, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, Lt.-Col., C. H. L. Meyer, Lt.-Col. M. Collie, Principal R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Dr. S. K. Nariman, Dr. R. Row, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. Lallubhai Shah, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Prof A. C. L. Wilkinson, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Abdeali Mahomedali Kajiji, Dr. H. H. Mann, Dr. H. N. Allen, and the mover of the amendment, to consider the several points raised in the Government letter No. 923 of 1908 dated 24th April, and that it be requested to submit its report within a month to the Senate stating the lines on which the Senate should frame its reply to that letter."

Mr. Lullubhai A. Shah seconded the amendment.

Mr. Chaubal observed that it was desirable to discuss the subject in a committee. He would suggest an alteration to the effect that if the funds could afford two institutes might be erected one in Bombay and one in Poona but if the finances did not permit two Institutes then the Central Institute should be in Bombay.

On a division this amendment was also rejected.

Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah then moved that in line No. 1, para. 1, the expression "Governor in Council" be subsituted for the word "Chancellor.";

Mr. Iyer seconded the amendment, and on a division it was agreed to.

Mr. Lallubhai next moved his second amendment that all the words in line 7, 8, 9 and 10 (para. 1) beginning with "and will be very grateful", etc., and ending with "and to the public" be deleted.

Mr. Padhye seconded the amendment but it was rejected; and therefore Mr. Shah withdrew the following two amendments of which he had given a previous notice:

(iii) That the words "and will be glad to adopt the necessary measures the attainment of the end in view" be substituted for the words referred in the above amendment (ii); (iv); (vi.) That the last sentence in para. 2 (" Here again required.") be deleted.

Dr. Collie moved and Mr. K. Natrajan seconded the following amendments:

(i) That clause (i) be omitted and the following substituted:—"The Senate agrees with His Excellency the Governor in Council that all candidates for degrees should pass through a compulsory course of elementary science and recognises that it should be on a higher standard than the existing one." (ii) That clause 2 be omitted. (iii) That clause 3 be omitted and the following substituted:—"The proposals submitted by Government are: (1) that two Central Laboratories shall be established, one in Bombay and the other at the College of Science Poona, at which students of Government Colleges must, and students of Aided Colleges may, receive instruction in elementary science: and (2) that the College of Science, Poona, shall be thoroughly equipped for teaching higher science to candidates from all Colleges." (iv) That clause 4 be omitted and the following substituted:—"The Senate is in cordial agreement with the desire of Government to improve the general science teaching, but is of opinion that while elementary science,—namely, the course in Physics for the Intermediate Arts Examination,—should be taught in the existing Arts Colleges, two Central Laboratories should be established in Bombay and Poona respectively for the adequate teaching of higher science." (v) That clause 5 be omitted and the following substituted:—"The Senate accordingly would welcome the establishment of a Central Laboratory in Bombay as well as in Poona, where teaching would be given in the whole B. Sc. course, and where students choosing science for the final B.A. optional and M.A. science examinations would receive instruction in their selected subjects."

On being put to the vote all these amendments were rejected.

Principal R. P. Paranjpye, had given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—Page 5 last 4 lines: "omit" "but consider that..... only" and "substitute" in connection with the College of Science in Poona."

But he by the permission of the Senate withdrew it.

Mr. Masani then moved the following amendments: That the following sentence be "added" at the end of the 5th paragraph of the reply to be sent to the Government letter:—

"However any one of the Colleges affiliated to the University may be allowed to teach M.A. and B.Sc. students in such of the branches of sciences for the teaching of which in the opinion of the Syndicate there is an adequate provision made by fitting up laboratories with all the requisite apparatus, and engaging the competent staff."

Principal Paranjpye seconded but on a division it was rejected.

Dr. Mackichan's original motion as amended by Mr. Shah's first amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

THE INDUS FLOOD.

Lar Threatened.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 7.

On account of the abnormal rise of the River Indus at Kotri, the safety of the head regulator of Fuleli at Jamshoro has been seriously threatened. Officers of the Public Works Department are on the spot taking measures to prevent a breach, which, if it occurs, would cause the whole of Lar to be submerged. Needles and girders have already suffered some damage from the rush of water.

The floods at Dera Ghazi Khan underwent a cessation from the night of July 28 to early morning of August 2. Erosion ceased for a time. The volume of water appeared less, and possibly the river is taking a more tortuous course than it formerly had, the less fall thus entailing less rapid stream or the river had more difficulty in sweeping away the silt accumulated in the main stream bed. All preparations have been made for an exodus, many camels, were called in and boats were collected, but the people show a remarkable apathy and refuse to leave their houses. The civil hospital has been moved from its building and installed in a serai behind the Municipal building. The erosion began again early on the morning of 2nd, so made matters worse. The Indus in rising again at Attock, and a fresh north-eastern breeze was blowing by the morning of the 3rd. The stream was within 200 ft. of the city bund, an advance of 150 ft. having been made during the preceding 24 hours. It is only a question of time before the city bund is breached, also the bank directly to the north is being swallowed up for a length of 5,000 yards.

QUETTA, AUGUST 7.

Owing to saveral breaches between Lahore and Multan and a breach between Sumasata and Rajwini, the mails have not arrived in Quetta for two days.

EARTHQUAKE AT NAGAR.

No Damage Caused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 7.

An earthquake lasting five seconds is reported from Nagar taluka in the Thar and Parkar district. No damage was caused.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Kinney, Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal, has one month's leave from 29th instant.

Captain N. M. Geoghegan is posted for employment with the Burma Military Police.

Revd. A. H. Finn, Senior Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, retires with effect from the 1st proximo.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

Kuangtung Province Devastated

Shuichow, June 19.

The Northern part of the province of Kuangtung has been devastated by the flood, which reached a higher level than any previous inundation in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The flood of thirty-one years ago, in the third year of the present Emperor, stopped two feet lower than this one. The prefectural city of Shiuchew stands on a high peninsula formed by the confluence of the Lokchong and ths Namshung rivers. Both rivers drain a wide, mountainous tract of country, and when either is in flood it causes the North river to rise considerably, but when both are in spate, the North river is speedily transformed into a "proud swelling stream." In the middle of last week the rain came in unwonted fulness, but the ensuing rise of ten feet on the river caused no uneasiness. On Sunday, however, it rained furiously and continued with little intermission until Wednesday. The North river rose rapidly in response and by Tuesday afternoon the high river path, usually 15 to 20 feet above water, was flooded and impassable. The tongue of land below the city was being quickly covered and many houses near the foreshore were all but submerged, the eaves alone being visible. By 10 p.m., I found the water up to our compound wall and still rising.

It was a wild night of wind and rain, and next morning our front steps were almost covered, part of our garden was under water. Our boat had been torn from its moorings and whirled away towards Canton, while the surface of water was dotted with wreckage, after which numerous boats darted, vulture-like, heedless of the danger and toil of rowing up against the stream after they had secured a share of the spoil. At one time a huge timber raft swept down at a rapid pace with half-a-dozen craft in hot pursuit. Dexterously swinging themselves alongside, the boatmen fastened ropes to it as easily as if it had been stationary and by some clever manœuvring worked it to the bank where they anchored it alongside another raft already there.

The rain still poured incessantly and now the path behind us was converted into a canal along which little canoes were travelling with furniture from houses already flooded. Although they were homeless and had the further possibility of the houses collapsing, the Chinese affected showed great nonchalance, joking with each other in the most unconcerned way. The farmers, once their crops were under water, donned their 'rain-proof' coats of straw, and sallied forth to fish with nets.

For a time a large field on the river bank kept the low-lying country behind it from the full force of the river, but soon this was surmounted and the field flooded. After pouring through the brick-wall the flood brought down the wall with a noise like an avalanche, and swept over the rice-fields. Thousands of acres, which in a few weeks would have been reaped, were ruined, and the district unable to feed itself under normal conditions, is now faced with the prospect of famine. Hundreds of mud-brick houses collapsed before the unwonted strain, and while it is impossible in China to get complete figures, at least 300 people must have lost their lives and many others have lost their little all.

It is an ill wind that belows nobody good, however, and I suppose the surveyors of the Canton-Hankow railway will be glad of this opportunity of finding the flood-level. They complained that they could get no satisfactory idea of the high-water mark from the conflicting and ambiguous statements of the Chinese, but now they will know exactly what to guard against.

The telegraph lines have been destroyed and we are cut off from the outside world.

The Central Relief Organizing Committee memorialized the Viceroy some time ago on the advisability of representing to the Throne the urgent appropriation of a large sum of money—fixed at dol. 100,000—towards the relief measures directed from Canton. His Excellency has now given instructions to the officials of the Shanhouchu to appropriate a sum of dols. 200,000 from the funds of the Government Treasury in aid of the relief measure.

The Shanhouchu has subscribed dols. 10,000. Other donations have also reached the Flood Relief Organization Bureau. One is for dols 2,000 from the Salt Commissioner and the other dols. 3,000 from the Salt Guild merchants.

The Viceroy has subscribed out of his own private purse the sum of $3,000, Mr. Lai Cho Chuen, the Chinese Consul for Cuba, has donated by T. T. a sum of dols. 1,000 towards the relief funds.

The Kuanchow Prefect, on his return from his expedition to the inundated districts, has reported fully to the Viceroy on the conditions prevailing in the districts which have suffered by the flood. The prefect stated that, on one occasion, when he arrived at the Honkong hills, he found over 200 sufferers gathered there in a most miserable condition. They had sought shelter on the hills and were on the verge of starvation. He and his subordinates at once empoyed their best efforts to relieve the poor sufferers and continued their work there for two days. When all these refugees had been supplied with their wants and were sent to a place of safety, the Prefect and his party moved on to another district.

On July 2, the Legislative Council of Hongkong unanimously passed the resolution: that dols. 30,000 be disbursed from the general revenues of the Colony as a donation from the Colony of Hongkong to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the recent floods in the Kuangtung and Kuangsi Provinces.—"The Hongkong Telegraph."

OIL CONSERVATION.

Committee Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 7.

A committee has been ordered to assemble at Rangoon on 1st September to consider measures which should, if possible, be adopted to secure oil reserves in Burma against the danger from fire, flooding and exhaustion. The committee will consist of Sir T. H. Holland, President; Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, Commissioner of Magwe; Mr. A. Molony, Collector of Gorakhpur; and Captain Sandeman, Assistant Commissioner, Magwe, Secretary.

FERRY BOAT CAPSIZED.

Six Persons Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

A ferry boat, plying between Jagighopa and Goalpara, in Assam, was capsized by a sudden gust of wind, and six persons, including Rai Bahadur Gopal Singh Shubdar, the only man in the Sub-division who was invited to Delhi, are reported to have been drowned.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JULY 24, PARIS, JULY 25.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 24.

HOME.

Court.—The King on Saturday gave a farewel audience at Buckingham Palace to the Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference, and, after attending the Sandown Park races, spent the week-end with Lord and Lady Desborough at Maidenhead. On Tuesday his Majesty invested the Maharajah of Nepal and Lord Northampton as G.C.B. and K.G. respectively. General Sir C. Brownlow received a field-marshal's baton. The King also conferred the Edward VII. medal on eight miners and a seaman for gallantry in attempting to save life.—The Queen attended the Olympic Games on Saturday and Wednesday, and will present the prizes to-morrow.—The Maharajah of Nepal left England on Wednesday, after publicly expressing most cordial thanks for his reception in this country, and leaving £1,500 for charities.

A Board of Trade Inquiry into a fire on the City and South London Tube Railway at Moorgate-street has been opened.

Coleridge's Cottage at Nether Stowey, Somerset has been acquired for the nation.

Ecclesiastical.—The Wesleyan Conference at York has been visited by a deputation representing the Church of England, and has received cordial messages from the two Archbishops. The conference passed a resolution in favour of the Licensing Bill, but came to no definite decision regarding the education and Church membership questions.

Education.—A Government committee has been appointed to inquire into "half timers" at elementary schools.

Elections.—The Liberals retained the Pembrokeshire seat by a majority of 2,172, showing a reduction of 1,108.—Sir W. R. Cremer's death creates a vacancy in East London.

French Visitors.—About 80 members of the French Senate and Chamber arrived in London on Monday, and were entertained by the Government at the House of Commons on Wednesday.

Helath.—The Royal Institution of Public Health has been holding its congress at Buxton. Sir James Crichton-Browne in his presidential address dealt with "Parcimony in Nutrition."

Law.—An Edinburgh Court has decided that the Earl of Lauderdale is Hereditary Standard Bearer in Socotland.—The Court of Appeal has confirmed a judgement that a washerwoman who lost the use of her hand by accident is entitled to 7s. a week pension from her employer.—Mr. Justice Neville has ruled that it is not "ultra vires" for a trade union's Parliamentary fund to be applied for the support of members of the Labour party.—The trial of the Mile-end guardians and ex-guardians continues in the Central Criminal Court.—The will of Mrs. Jane Hamilton of Hove, has been declared void on the ground of undue influence.—Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady has ordered the compulsory winding up of the International Securities Corporation, holding that its business was illegal and fraudulent.

Manning Centenary.—The late Cardinal Manning's 100th birthday was celebrated on Sunday by a temperance demonstration in Hyde Park.

Mr. J. M. Barrie last week unvailed a memorial to Mrs. Oliphant in St. Gile's Cathedral, Edinburgh

Naval and Military.—In the Course of the Naval Manœuvres, Wick is said to have been captured by the Blue Fleet on Sunday. Three attacks on the Sheerness defences by torpedo-boats were repelled during Tuesday night.—The South African garrison is to be reduced by one regiment of cavalry and four battalions of infantry before next February.—Mr Lloyd-George, at Criccieth on Tuesday, strongly advocated public support of the Territorial Force.—At Bisley, the Elcho Shield and Mackinnon Cup have been won by England; the Kolapore Cup by the Mother Country, with Canada a close second; the Ashburton Shield by Harrow; the Public Schools' Trophy by Eton; the Barlow by Lieut. Brabazon, Coldstream Guards; the All Comers' Aggregate by Capt. Colquhoun, R.M.L.I.; and the Donegall Cup by Qr.-Sergt. Hawkins. The Queen's Cup for miniature rifle clubs has been gained by D. Gordon, Fifeshire.

Pageants.—The Dover pageant was first performed on Saturday, but will not be formally opened till next Monday.—The Pevensey pageant opened last Monday.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 16th the Territorial Army was discussed. On the 20th Lord Crewe substantially promised, with certain reservations, that the Regular Army would not be furthur reduced. The Old-Age Pensions Bill was read a second time by 123 to 16.—On Wendesday Lord Wemyss opened a debate on the strength of the Army to resist invasion.—The Post office Vote was discussed by the House of Commons on the 16th. On the 20th and 21st the House was occupied with the Licensing Bill. The First clause was carried under closure by 348 to 140.—On the 22nd Mr. Buchanan made the Indian Budget statement.

Political Demonstrations.—Mr. Churchill spoke at a miners' demonstration in the Rhondda Valley on Monday. Several labour demonstrations were held on Saturday.—About 20,000 people assembled at Leeds on Saturday in suport of the Licensing Bill.—The Women's National Anti-Suffrage League was inaugurated at Westminster on Tuesday, when Lady Jersey presided and Mrs. Humphry Ward was the chief speaker.—Woman Suffrage demostrations are reported from Manchester and Nottingham.

Sporting.—The Olympic Games, in the Stadium are being much better attended, prices of seats having been reduced. The United Kingdom has won the finals in the 3,200 metres steeplechase, the 5,000 metres and 100 kilometres bicycle race, the five miles flat race, the ten miles walk, the tug-of-war, and the 400 metres swimming race. The United States, however, have won finals in the 800 metres race, the high and broad jumps, and throwing the discus. South Africa won the 100 metres race.—Few cricket matches could be finished in the second half of last week owing to rain. Charterhouse beat wellington College. On Monday Middlesex beat the Philadelphians. On Tuesdey Kent beat Worcestershire, Leicestershire beat Derbyshire, and Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire. On Wednesday Notts beat Essex, Sussex beat Lancashire, Surry beat Hants, and Warwick beat Somerset. The Advisory Committee of the countries is to meet again on July 29, to consider the situation caused by Australia's definite rejection of the triangular scheme.—At Sandown Part last week the Eclipse Stakes were won by Mr. J.B. Joel's Your Majesty, which started at odds of 100 to 8 against him, and the National Breeders' Produce Stakes by Mr. Fairie's Bayardo, the favourite. Mr. Joel's colt also won the St. George Stakes at Liverpool on Wednesday. The King's fill Princesse de Galles won the Chesterfield Stakes, at Newmarket.—In a golf tournament, at Harrogate, H. Vardon and E. Ray tied, with scores of 74. A. Massy being third with 76. The Bar golfers beat Parliament, at Woking, by 9 to 3.—Mr. E. H. Miles beat Mr. E. B. Noel in the match for the M.C.C. silver tennis prize, at Lord's.

Whisky.—The Royal Commission reports against putting restrictions on the processes used in distilling whisky.

Wills.—The property disposed of by the Duke of Devonshire's will is returned at £1,164,960. Mrs. Waldo-Sibthorp, and Miss C. I. Murray, of Edinburgh, have left large sums to charities.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The New South Wales Parliament was opened on Tuesday.—The Premier of West Australia foreshadows legislation to amend the liquor laws and to establish a University.—The Governor-General made an interesting speech at Mildura on the effect of irrigation on the land question.

Canada.—Scenes of great animation are being witnessed at

THE MARATHON RACE.

American Victory.

ITALIAN CARRIED TO THE TAPE.

HEROIC SCENE IN THE STADIUM.

London, July 25.

The Marathon Race was won yesterday by an American, on the course from Windsor Castle to the Stadium.

Never before has a contest been carried out in the presence of such an enormous concourse of spectators as watched the progress of the contest from start to finish. A moderate estimate of the immense crowds which lined the route outside the Stadium put the total at a round million.

The Stadium was filled till there was no standing room, and a vast audience of 100,000 awaited the supreme moment when the competitors should make their entry.

The race was worthy of the audience, memorable for its surprises and for its thrilling incidents. The interest was maintained up to the very last instant, and perhaps never before has such a finish been witnessed. It was a finish such as was witnessed at Athens when the herald Pheidippides brought the great news of victory, and fell lifeless when he had spoken his brief message.

Dorando, the Italian athlete, was the first to enter the Stadium, after covering the twenty-six miles of road under a burning sun. He shewed plain signs of the extremest exhaustion, and as he entered he staggered. He pulled himself together by a great effort, and tottered rather than ran; but before he could complete the final lap he fell three times, and at the third fall had to be assisted by friends. Yet, with indomitable courage, he staggered on, and finished first.

The scene was an extraordinary one just before his finish. Hayes, the American runner, entered the Stadium as he rose for the third time, and running strongly finished but half a minute after the gallant Italian had broken the tape and fallen prostrate, with victory, as it appeared, in his grasp.

A protest was lodged, however, against the assistance given to Dorando, and this being upheld by the judges, the race was finally awarded to Hayes. Thus the honour of the greatest victory in the whole Olympic Games went to the United States.

The impressions of the observers in the Stadium watching the supreme struggle of Dorando are recorded in our columns by the vigorous and picturesque pen of Sir A Conan Doyle. The Queen, who witnessed the finish, has graciously determined to give a special cup to Dorando.

Dorando's time was 2hr. 54min. 46 2-5sec., for the 26 miles 385 yards—nine miles an hour, or 6 2-3 minutes per mile. Hayes's time was 2hr. 55min. 18sec., 31 3-5sec. more. Neither is record for the distance.

THE RESULT.

Dorando is not numbered in the following list of the result, owing to the protest upheld against him:—

P.					
	Dorando, Italy	...	2	54	46 2-5
1	J. J. Hayes, U. S. A.... ...	...	2	55	18
2	C. Hefferon, South Africa ...	...	2	56	6
3	J. Forshaw, U. S. A.	...	2	57	10 2-5
4	A. R. Welton, U. S. A.... ...	...	2	59	44 2-5
5	W. Wood, Canada	...	3	1	44
6	F. Simpson, Canada	...	3	4	28 1-5
7	H. Lawson, Canada	...	3	6	47 1-5
8	J. F. Svanberg, Sweden ...	...	3	7	50 4-5
9	L. Tewanla, U. S. A.	...	3	9	15
10	Nieminen, Finland	...	3	9	50 4-5
11	J. Caffery, Canada	...	3	12	46
12	W. T. Clarke, United Kingdom ...		3	16	8 2-5
13	E. Barnes, United Kingdom...	...	3	17	30 4-5
14	S. H. Hatch, U. S. A.... ...	...	3	17	50 2-5
15	F. Lord, United Kingdom ...	...	3	19	8 4-5
16	W. Goldsborough, Canada ...	...	3	20	7
17	J. G. Beale, United Kingdom...	...	3	20	14
18	A. Nojedky, Bohemia	...	3	26	26 1-5
19	G. Lind, Russia...	...	3	26	38 4-5
20	W. W. Wakker, Holland ...	...	3	28	49
21	G. Torrers, Sweden	...	3	30	20 4-5
22	G. Goulding, Canada	...	3	33	26 2-5
23	J. F. Jorgensen, Denmark ...	...	3	47	44
24	A. Burn, Canada	...	3	50	14
25	E. Rath, Austria	...	3	50	30 2-5
26	R. C. Hansen, Denmark ...	...	3	54	26 2-5
27	G. Lister, Canada	...	4	22	45

A HEROIC ROMAN.

HOW DORANDO FAILED TO SEIZE THE LAUREL.

BY SIR CONAN DOYLE.

If there were only British competitors, it would still be a race worth travelling far to see. For consider the men.

There is the swift striding Appleby, the man who beat Shrubb, of Horsham, and still holds the record for fifteen miles. There is the dour Scotsman, Jack. Beale is there too, the Spartan Beale who finished second in the trial with four loose toenails in his stocking. Lord, too, the wiry coalminer, tough, tenacious, half greyhound, half bulldog. Finally, among many good men, the cream of English running, there stands out the flying market-gardener of the North, the fleet, long-stepping Duncan, first favourite in that he won the trial race from his British comrades. Yet training varies as do climatic conditions, and a little turns the scale. Even among Britons alone, it is a worthy gathering for so classic an event.

But there are the others. What of them? How about Longboat and Simpson, the two Redskins of Canada—untiring men, used from childhood to the long swift journeys of their kind? In their case it is nature and instinct against the art of the trained white. But Canada has both types in her team, for Lawson was one of England's best before he crossed the water. On the whole, it is thought that if England fails, the oak leaves of victory may perhaps still remain in the family.

But there are the Americans to be reckoned with—of the family, too, but not of the household. Long distances are not their best, and yet their worst may well be dangerous, for they do nothing by halves. There is Swanberg, of Sweden, also—he who ran second in the same event at Athens. He is said to be much improved and has the strong incentive of this past triumph. Hefferon, of Africa, too, comes with a great reputation.

And there are the utterly unknown factors, the Italians, the Dutch, the Finns; may there not be some great runner in their ranks? A great race—surely the greatest of modern times—be the winner who it may.

There is plenty to see while we wait. There is the pole jumping at the far end. It is incredible that a human being, with the aid of a small pole, could clear such a height; eleven feet, eleven and a half, and twelve feet go up. The Americans are closely pressed by the Swedes. There is a Canadian, too, as active and strong as a deer. But there seems a clean finish, and a mastery of the game in the American style which I see nowhere else.

RACE OF SWIMMERS.

In the centre is a great relay race of swimmers It sways and vacillates. Red cap leads all the way; then Blue cap closes on him. Within a few yards of the mark they are neck and neck. Blue cap has the staying power; he wins by a length and shouting comrades drag him from the water. He roars also like a joyous boy. Only when the British flag is run up on the staff does the crowed gather what it has all been about. Another point for the Old Country, and Taylor, dripping but exultant, is carried with shouts to his quarters.

These Americans specialise, and yet they retain a remarkable appearance of all-round excellence. Their splendid runners and jumpers are tall and powerfu en; they look as if they might on occasion bel boxers and wrestlers as well. Surely that is the lesson of the Grecian statues also. There is no hypertrophy of special muscle; all is symmetry and balance, beauty and grace. The theorist might suppose the evolution of a type, the meagre body and powerful quarters. There is no sign of it up to date; every great specialist is a well-built man.

But now the great race is nearing us. We are waiting, eighty thousand of us for the man to appear, waiting anxiously, eagerly, with the long turbulent swayings and heavings which mark the impatience of the multitude. Through yonder door he must come.

Every eye in the great curved bank of humanity is fixed upon the gap. What blazoning will shew upon that dust-stained jersey—the red Maple Leaf, the Blue and Yellow, the Stars and Stripes, or the simple numbers of the Britons? Those figures on the board tell us nothing. It is the man who has a dash in him at the end who may head the field. He must be very near now, speeding down the streets between the lines of shouting people. We can hear the growing murmur. Every eye is on the gap. . . and then at last he came.

FACES THE APPLAUSE.

But how different from the exultant victor whom we expected! Out of the dark archway there staggered a little man with red running-drawers, a tiny boy like creature. He reeled as he entered, and faced the roar of the applause. Then he feebly turned to the left, and wearily trotted round the track. Friends and encouragers were pressing round him.

Suddenly the whole group stopped. There were wild gesticulations. Men stooped and rose again. Good heavens, he has fainted; is it possible that even at this last moment the prize may slip through his fingers? Every eye slides round to that dark archway. No second man has yet appeared. Then a great sigh of relief goes up. I do not think in all that great assembly any man would have wished victory to be torn at the last instant from this plucky little Italian. He has won it—he should have it.

Thank God. He is on his feet again—the little red legs going incoherently, but drumming hard, driven by a supreme will within. There is a groan as he falls once more, and a cheer as he staggers again to his feet. It is horrible and yet fascinating, this struggle between a set purpose and an utterly exhausted frame. Again for a hundred yards he ran in the same furious and yet uncertain gait. Then again he collapsed, kind hands saving him from a heavy fall.

He was within a few yards of my seat. Amid the stooping figures and grasping hands I caught a glimpse of the haggard yellow face, the glazed expressionless eyes, the lank black hair streaked across his brow. Surely he is done now. He cannot rise again. From under the archway has darted the second runner, Hayes, the Stars and Stripes on his breast, going gallantly, well within his strength. There is only twenty yards to do, if the Italian can do it. He staggered up, no trace of intelligence upon his set face, and again the red legs broke into their strange automatic amble.

IN FRIENDLY ARMS.

Will he fall again? No. He sways, he balances, and then he is through the tape, and into a score of friendly arms. He has gone to the extreme of human endurance. No Roman of the prime ever bore himself better than Dorando of the Olympic of 1908. The great breed is not yet extinct.

After the supreme epic all is anticlimax, but who can speak without a thrill of the splendid running of the Americans and Canadians? That Western continent develops men of iron. An American was second, and then, after the active young South African, in his dusty green and gold, there came yet two other Americans, with three Canadians to follow.

Alas! for our British runners, for the fine string from which we expected so much. Well, let us take it like sportsmen, and hats of to the better men! The Olympic Race has brought us no laurel. Let us rejoice in the success of our kinsmen of America, Canada, and South Africa. If we hold on our turn ds will come.

But to those saw it, when all other memory of ! egreat race of 1908 has passed away, there will till remain the vision of that swarthy face, those ead eyes, and the steggering red legs which carried Dorando to victory. Even as I write there comes the rumour that he has been disqualified. If true, it is indeed a tragedy. But there are prizes higher even than the oak branch and the medal. The Italian's great performance can never be effaced from our records of sport, be the decision of the judges what it may.

P.S.—The rumour then is true. I confess that I cannot see how the judges could have come to any other decision. And yet the tragedy remains. It was as matters stood a fair and square win for the American, since without help Dorando must have laid senseless on the track.

THE START.

SIGNAL BY THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

As soon as the group of runners was arranged in Windsor Park in the order of the draw the Princess of Wales gave a signal by electric button, and two pistols were fired simultaneously by Lord Desborough and Mr. Andrew, the chief clerk of the course. On the instant the group started at a long, easy, unhurried stride of about ten miles an hour. Cameras faced them at every ten yards. The windows and battlements were thickly packed with the Castle servants.

RACE FROM POINT TO POINT.

HOW THE BRITISH RUNNERS LOST THEIR LEAD.

The following record of the race at the four main points brings out vividly how Britain's runners lost the splendid lead they started with, how Dorando and Hefferon kept in the front rank all the way, and how Hayes, the victor, only crept to his place in the last few miles.

FIVE MILES (NEAR FURZE LODGE).

The leading men passed:—

1—Jack, Great Britain, 3.2 p.m.

2—Price, 3—Lord, Great Britain abreast, 20yds behind.

4—Dorando, Italy; 5—Duncan Great Britain; 6—Hefferon South Africa, abreast, 30yds. behind.

7—Longboat, Canada about 100yds, behind.

Spectators were waiting here from two o'clock, and among the throng was Mr. Guy Nickalls, the oarsman. A whistle heralded the approach of the stewards' motor-car. Then came the runners but there was little cheering, all being eager to identify the leaders. Beale and Appleby, Great Britain, were followed by two motor-cars; then came more runners, in twos and threes, at intervals of about forty yards, among them Caffery, of Canada, noticeable for his short, shuffling stride. Barrett, Great Britain, running with Simpson, Canada, exchanged a jovial word of greeting with a friend. Corlcumberdos. Greece, was conspicuous by his black slouch hat; Lynch (Australia) and Hansen (Denmark) brought up the rear and immediately behind them followed a pack of bicyclists, cars, and carriages, and an omnibus for competitors who had renounced the struggle, containing. Wyatt (Great Britain) and Reiser (Germany).

The cyclist attendants ofthe runners were now allowed to join their men, most of whom seemed to rely on beef extract; but Duncan's man carried muscatelles and distilled water. One man was told off to refresh Dorando with a wet sponge. Baker (South Africa) had a special bottle of calves' foet jelly and lemon, while Lind (Russia) was to take new-laid eggs in tea and grapes. The Dutch competitors placed great faith in lump sugar, and the Swedes were to be refreshed only if absolutely necessary and then to take sips of cold tea and lemon.

TEN MILES (ICKENHAM-ROAD, UXBRIDGE COMMON).

The leading men passed:—

1—Price, Great Britain, 3hr. 29min. 52sec.

2—Lord, Great Britain, 3hr. 30min. 2sec.

3—Hefferon, South Africa 3hr. 30min. 28sec.

4—Dorando, Italy, 3hr. 31min. 2sec.

5—Longboat, Canada 3hr. 33min.

6—Appleby, Great Britain, 3hr. 33min. 5sec.

Lord was ahead as the runners entered the Old High-street at Uxbridge where the crowd was wedged in long cheering lines beneath the flaunting flags of all the nations but along the white road between Uxbridge and the Common Price wrested the premier place from his fellow-countryman.

The spectators stretched with unbroken ranks from Uxbridge to the ten-mile post, and they sent up cheer on cheer to hearten the Englishmen. Both were distressed by the glaring sun. Hefferon seemed very fit while Dorando ran with pattering steps, sending up little spurts of dust with his breath in great heaves and his mouth all away. Longboat faltered a moment to mop his brow with a sponge, Duncan was white to the lips, and already rolled a little. Lindquist Sweden slowed to a walk to sip cold tea; Baker, South Africa, drank meat extract. It was fully twenty minutes before all passed the mile post.

FIFTEEN MILES (PINNER GASWORKS).

The leading men passed:—

1—Hefferon, South Africa, 4hr. 3min.

1—Dorando, Italy, 4hr. 13min.

3—Longboat, Canada, 4hr. 13min. 5sec.

4—Lord, Great Britain, 4hr. 16min.

5—Appleby, Great Britain, 4hr. 19min.

6—Aitken, Australia, 4hr. 20min. 30sec.

Hefferon was going well, but Dorando was rapidly catching him up. Lord, the first Briton to appear, collapsed in the arms of his trainer just before the cross roads, but after some nourishment pluckily resumed. Appleby's passing was a sign for a more enthusiastic outburst. The last of the forty runners to stay thus far, Lister, Canada, passed three-quarters of an hour after Hefferon.

TWENTY MILES (SUDBURY, G.C.R.).

The leading men passed:—

1—Hefferon, South Africa, 4hr. 37min.

2—Dorando, Italy, 4hr. 41min.

3—J. Hayes U. S. A., 4hr. 44min.

4—Aitken, Australasia, 5—Welton, U.S.A., abreast, 4hr. 46min.

Hefferon's approach was heralded by a man in a motor-car announcing his number through a megaphone. Twenty-nine men survived to the twentieth mile post, the last to pass being Hansen, Denmark, exactly fifty minutes behind Hefferon. The motor-omnibus labelled "Competitors" followed presently, full inside. A mighty cheer greeted Hefferon, who was going so well that his victory was confidently anticipated, even by a group of Americans. Dorando looked almost exhausted. Appleby, the first Englishman to arrive, ceased running at the mile post, but a coaxing voice called out, "Keep on!" and he renewed the contest. The second Englishman was twelfth, twenty one minutes behind the leader. Beale Barnes, and Lord, all Britons, followed.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES (WORMWOOD SCRUBBS).

The leading men passed:—

1—Dorando, Italy, 5hr. 16min.

2—Hefferon, South Africa, 5hr. 20min.

3—Hayes, U.S.A., 5hr. 22min.

4—Forshaw, U.S.A., 5hr. 26min.

5—Welton, U.S.A., 57hr. 26 1/2min.

6—Wood, Canada, 5hr. 27.

A motor-car brought the news to the huge throng which the police kept from the track that Hefferon was leading, but Dorando staggered past first livid and dazed oblivious to the cheers. Where is Hefferon? There seemed a long interval at last he came only slightly fresher than Dorando. Two minutes elapsed and Hayes moving with remarkable vigour and freshness passed. "He will catch Hefferon," was the comment. Then came Frosham, and another cheer went up for the Stars and Stripes.

The rocket at the Stadium was heard announcing the arrival of the first man. Just afterwards Welton U. S. A., swept past with a fine raking stride and was cheered to the echo. Half a minute later the First Mapleleaf candidate. Wood of Canada, came looking much distressed. Barness, of Britain was fourteenth.

DORANDO'S SPURT.

Hefferon, South Africa, had increased his lead at Sudbury Station, six miles from the finish, to nearly a mile. This, however, was the farthest he ever got away from the opponents, for at Wembley he began to tire. Dorando, whose low stealing action was very deceptive, relentlessly decreased the gap.

By the time Willesdon was reached the gap was reduced to a quarter of a mile. Hayes had now work his way to third, and was within measurable distance of the leaders. Two miles from the finish Hefferon was leading, but only by a few yards; and a hundred yards farther on he dropped into a walk.

This seemed to put fresh energy into Dorando, and spurting for the first time in the race, he passed the South African, the tremendous crowd cheering his performance with all their might. Across Worm wood Scrubbs Dorando raced right away from Hefferon, who was also passed by Hayes. When he neared the Stadium the Italian had placed a large gap between himself and his oppenents. The effort however, had taken too much out of him and by the time the gates were reached he had almost dropped to a walk.

QUEEN'S CUP FOR DORANDO.

HER MAJESTY'S FINE COMPLIMENT.

It was announced by Lord Desborough at the Government banquet given to the Olympic athletes at the Grafton Galleries, London, last night that the Queen had intimated that she would present a special cup to Dorando, the Italian, who was first past the post, but who was afterwards disqualified by the judges.

SIGNOR DORANDO.

"I BELIEVE I COULD HAVE WON."

While the news of his heroic effort in the Marathon Race was ringing round the world last night, Signor Dorando was lying exhausted in his bedroom at No. 8, Church-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, too utterly wearied to do more than make a few brief answers through an interpreter.

"I felt all right until I entered the Stadium," said Signor Dorando, in reply to questions "and then when I heard the people cheering, and knew that I had nearly won, a thrill of emotion passed through me, and I felt my strength going. Then I fell I tried to struggle to the tape but fell again. I never lost conciousness of what was going on, and i the doctor had not ordered the attendants to pick me up, I believe I could have finished unaided."

Signor Dorando was too fatigued to answer more questions. Aged twenty-two, he lives at Capri, is a confectioner by occupation, and has trained himself for this race without any supervision. He is the Italian long-distance champion, and last year won the Paris Marathon Race.

Count Brunetta d'Usseax, an Italian member of the International Olympic Council, was the first to inform him of his disqualification, the news of which was broken to him by its being described as probable. Dorando was extremely surprised.

"But I won," he said. "But I won—I won!"

"Certainly you are the moral victor," replied the count, "and you will be regarded as such throughout the world." Count Brunetta went on to say that a special prize had been awarded to Dorando for his magnifficent effort, and that the Italian Ambassador will call to-day to inform him about its presentation. This is in addition to the Queen's Cup.

WINNER'S STATEMENT.

"RAN MY OWN RACE: NOTHING TO EAT OR DRINK."

After the decision on the protest had made him the winner Hayes made the following statemcnt to the "Daily Mail":—

"I took nothing to eat or drink on the journey. I think to do so is a great mistake. Before starting I partook of a light lunch consisting of two ounces of beef, two slices of toast, and a cup of tea. During the race I merely washed my face with florida water and gargled my throat with brandy. I ran my own race throughout, covering in almost mechanical fashion the first five or six miles at the rate of six minutes per mile. After that I went as hard as I could to the finish.

"Ten miles from home I was ten minutes behind the leaders, and then began to go through the field. I passed Hefferon just outside the Stadium, but saw nothing of Dorando until I entered the arena. I am a non-smoker, and drink only in moderation."

Hayes stated that he came to England with the intention of winning the race, and he felt certain of rendering a good account of himself. In the American trial of the Boston Marathon race he ran second to T. P. Morissey, who was America's favourite for the event. At this trial he was but 1min. 40sec. outside Longboat's record, the distance being 25 miles and Haye's time 2hr. 26min. 0 4-5sec.

STADIUM SCENE.

EVERY SEAT FILLED AND 20,000 PERSONS TURNED AWAY.

London responded magnificently to the call of the race. Hours before it was due to finish every seat in the vast Stadium, cheap or dear, was occupied. The gates were closed, and the announcement "Full" nailed to them.

The scene was amazing. Belated spectators, finding all the ordinary doors closed against them, went in determinend crowds to the entrances reserved for officials, competitors, and the Press. They had gold in their hands, but all their endeavours were vain. They could not be admitted, for no room was left. At four o'clock it was computed that 20,000 persons had been turned away.

The sight in the Stadium over whelmed one. It is the largest enclosure the world has seen, and it was crowded to the topmost tier. The Queen, in the Royal box, took a lively interest in the finish. With her Majesty were Princess Victoria, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia of Connaught. Lord Rosebery was near.

From time to time the progress of the race, communicated by telephone, was announced by megaphone. The early forecasts were for a British victory. Three disquieting reports then arrived. Duncan had collapsed at fifteen miles; Lord and Appleby had stopped. A further message reported: "Twenty miles—Hefferon leading; Barrett, 2; Hayes, 3."

APPROACHING THE END.

When the course was cleared for the Marathon final the megaphone twenty-four miles report was just the same—Hefferon leading, Barrett second place. A distant gun was heared, and then two dozen guns fired in quick sucession. Then a rocket burst in full view of the Stadium. The mighty struggle was approaching its end. The excitement became intense.

The first appearance from the outer world was in the nature of an anti climax. Longboat, the Red Indian, was led in by two friends and fell full length on the grass. He had been brought up in a motor-car.

Then the great moment arrived. At the gates at the entrance to the Stadium the first runner—the traditional bearer of the tidings of victory—appeared, but what an appearance it was! The great Olympic cheer for which everybody had been waiting was throttled at its birth. Through the doorway crawled a little exhausted man, with a livid face and unseeing eyes. His nationality it was impossible to see but for the red breeches he wore. He seemed bewildered by the immensity of the crowd. He turned the wrong way, not as one who has made a mistake, but with the dreamy air of one whose faculties were exhausted.

Officials crowded round him, encouraging him in his effort to make the half circuit of the Stadium towards the Royal box. He trotted for a few exhausted yards like a man galvanised into life. Then the trot expired in a slow crawl—so slow that the officials could scarcely walk slowly enough to keep beside him.

At the bend he collapsed and fell on the ground. A shiver of acute disappointment went through the Stadium. Was he, after his magnificent race, to be deprived of the laurels of victory? A shiver and then a mighty cheer, for Dorando was struggling to his feet again. He ambled a few yards and then stopped dead again. The officials, whose zeal outran their discretion, helped him to rise, and another cheer greeted his splendid exhibition of pluck.

Again he collapsed. The band, playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," could scarcely be heard amid the tumult of excited talk, admiration for the man's splendid courage, and sympathy for his pitiful condition.

Dorando made a last desperate effort. Just as he was coming round the bend, very very slowly, a tremendous shout attractad attention to another part of the course. Hayes, the American, was coming up—tired, but running well. Dorando had a lead of half a length. If he could crawl home he would win.

The next incident happened in full view of the thousands of people near the Royal box. Carried away by the excitement of the moment, two officials raised Dorando to his feet and started him well. He covered ten feeble yards.

Dorando broke the tape and fell to the ground, his last ounce of energy gone. Hayes was running in, but he had lost his chance of being first home. The cheers for the Marathon victor fell on unconscious ears.

REMOVED ON A STRETCHER.

Dorondo, one of the pluckies runners who has ever been seen on a course, was quickly carried to the doctors room on a stretcher. It was soon reported to the Queen that he was reviving.

The Italian flag was hoisted to the masthead for the greatest event of the Games, with the Stars and Stripes beneath it. It came as no surprise to haer that the Americans had made a formal protest against the decisian indicated by the flag. It was their duty as well as their right to make it.

Then came a fine series of triumphs for North America and particularly for the United States. Hayes as already explained finished second. He almost ran into the group of people who were attending Dorando and he walked away without help. Hefferon, who had run so hard a race, came in 48sec. latter and although not much distressed he was glad of the offer of a sweater.

Another roar of cheers burst out as the American Forshaw finished a little more than a minute behind Hefferon. Still another American Welton finished 2½min. later and the American swimmers took off their coats and waved them in celebration of his victory.

Then came the turn of Canada three Canadians arriving within five minutes.

The Queen rose and greeted the runners by beating a tattoo on the floor of the stand with her umbrella.

Barnes was the first Briton to arrive and he was only the fourteenth. Tired out as they were, Beale and Goldsborough indulged in a hard race down the last straight Goldsborough winning.

The Stadium began to clear and the crowd dwindled.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

Arrival of the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales landed at Quebec on the afternoon of July 22, almost at the very spot where, three centuries ago, Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, welcomed him in the name of the Parliament and the people. The scene was one of singular splendour. Quebec in gala dress, her streets gay with flags and decorations, looked down upon the glancing waters of the mighty St. Lawrence. The convents of Levis, on the opposite bank of the river shimmered through the mist. Then, round the bluffs of the Island of Orleans, far down the river, showed the outline of a gigantic ship. Tongues of fire and jets of smoke leaped from the sides of the warships in the river, spurted from the batteries of the citadel.

The coming was worthy of the King of England's son, says a correspondent. No sooner had the anchor of the "Indomitable" dropped with a sharp rattle than the scene on the river became one of stirring animation. While high above the citadel the red flag of empire drowsed in the still air, the girdle of the grey wall below was hidden by eager crowds of citizens. They saw beneath their feet pinnaces dart from the shore and from the ships, and churn their way through the placid waters to the "Indomitable." First went the admirals and captains of the Atlantic Fleet, then the Governor-General and Lord Roberts, followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who in turn gave place to the representatives of the United States and France. The Governor of Quebec, the members of the Battlefields Association and the officers of the general staff one by one paid a visit to the Prince on board the cruiser.

Their visits of ceremony paid, a brilliant crowd assembled on the King's Wharf which glowed resplendent with vari-coloured uniforms like some rich parterre of flowers. Now at the last the sun deigned to come forth and showed up the spectacle in all its splendour.

At half-past four came the day's crowning event. The Prince of Wales, who well knows the ancient and most loyal city, since six times he has paid its glories the homage of his presence, put off with his suite from his great ship. As his boat moved in, again the guns spoke. From the grey battleships in mid-stream, from the walls of the citadel they filled the air with their thunder, while filaments of smoke floated over the wide expanse of the river. Upon the wharf were assembled the most notable men of Canada and the representatives of the United States and France, descendants of the men who subdued the savage wilderness and fought for supremacy on the heights above the city.

Earl Grey received his Royal Highness, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in an address expressed the gratitude of the people to the Prince for making a special visit for the purpose of gracing with his presence the glad occasion they were assembled to celebrate.

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH.

The Prince, replying in English and French, spoke as follows:

"I am greatly touched by the loyal and sympathetic words of your address with which you in the name of the people of Canada, welcome me on this occasion of my sixth visit to the Dominion.

"I look forward with keen interest to the impressive ceremonies of the next few days, during which past and present will appear before us upon a stage of unsurpassed natural beauty. And here, in Quebec, I recall with much pleasure the no uncertain proofs which I have received on my several visits to Canada of the loyalty of the King's French-Canadian subjects. Their proved fidelity in time of difficulty and danger, happily long passed, is one of the greatest tributes to the political genius of England's rule.

"I cordially agree with you in the propriety of setting apart, as a memorial for present and future generations, the battle ground of the Plains of Abraham, hallowed by the associations of past years; and I heartily congratulate all concerned in this noble undertaking upon the success which has attended their patriotic efforts. "I shall not fail to convey to my dear father, the King, who takes the deepest interest in this celebration, the gratifying expressions of your loyalty and attachment to his throne and person, which his Majesty is well assured.

"Once more I thank you from my heart for your kindly greeting."

He was then conducted to his carriage, in which Earl Grey was also seated, and, followed by a mounted escort, the stately 'cortege' wended its way through crowded streets amid a veritable tumult of cheers to the citadel. It needed only the magic of the royal presence to give life and vigour to the enthusiasm that had been growing more and more manifest each day. However friendly may be the relations between Canadians of British and French descent, it cannot be denied that they are occasionally wanting in intimate cordiality. The instinct of rain is inveterate and survives generations of association. To-day there are no French and British Canadians; they are only Canadians. And the voice that welcomed the Prince as he drove through the picturesque and historical streets knew no distinction of race or creed.

Previous to the arrival of the Prince of Wales several other interesting events and functions in connection with the Tercentenary had taken place.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ROBERTS.

Friday, July 17.—The "Empress of Ireland" with a large party of distinguished guests whom the Dominion invited to take part in the celebrations, together with other visitors, reached Quebec. In addition to Lord Roberts, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Ranfurly, Sir R. Pole-Carew, Lady Eileen Roberts, Lady Violet Elliott, and representatives of the Wolf and Murray families were among the passengers. Popular interest naturally centred particularly in Lord Roberts, under whom many officers and soldiers now at Quebec served in South Africa. The Military Secretary of the Governor-General, with Col. George Denison, representing the Tercentenary Commission, and Col. Septimus Denison; appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts during the visit, escorted the distinguished General and the Duke of Norfolk in a launch to King's Wharf, where they were received by the general officers of the Canadian force and a guard of honour from the Quebec Artillery, of which Lord Roberts is hon. colonel. Although the hour of landing was not previously announced, crowds gathered to see the hero of so many fights on his way to the Citadel, where, with the Duke of Norfolk, he is the guest of the Governor-General.

The excitement of their arrival had scarcely subsided when the French warships "Leon Gambetta" and "Amiral Aube," conveying representatives of the French Republic, slowly steamed up the harbour. As they came to anchor just below the British Squadron and directly opposite the city salutes were exchanged with the fleet and the citadel. Other salutes, fired on the exchange of visits between the admirals and the mayor, and on the the landing of Admiral Jaurreguiberry, who also received a guard of honour, gave almost the appearance of a naval engagement, drawing crowds to the terrace and ramparts.

Sunday, July 19.—One of the most notable events of the day, a tangible evidence of the "entente cordiale," was the united church parade of British and French tars and marines of the Roman Catholic faith for Low Mass at the Basilica. The detachments were headed by the band of the "Exmouth." There was a large congregation, which included the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Lovat, and Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick.

Lord Grey, accompanied by Lord Roberts, Lady Mary Parker, Lady Eileen Roberts, and Lord Bruce attended service at the English Cathedral of Holy Trinity. The congregation, which included detachments of the Royal Canadian Horse Art. and the Garrison Art., crowded the church to the doors. The sermon was preached by Dr. Williams, the Dean of Quebec, who made a reference to the participation of Canadian troops in the South African war as inaugurating new relations between Canada and the Empire.

The Roman Catholic Association of French Canadian Youth held a demonstration at the foot of Champlain's Monument. The prevailing note of the speeches delivered was admiration of the France of Champlain's day and preceding the revolution of 1789, with the desire that France should regain her position as the eldest daughter of the Church.

Before the gathering on the terrace there was an imposing procession through the streets of the lower town, in which 2,000 young men participated, including the Quebec Zouaves, and the semi-religious military corps of the Garde de Jacques Cartier, the Garde de Salabery and the Garde Champlain. speakers of the afternoon were Mr. Baril, of Montreal, Mr. Dupre and Mr. Legar of Quebec and Mr. Pardes, of Levis.

Monday, July 20.—Visitors were reminded to-day the great historical interest of the gathering by seeing Count Bertrand de Montcalm and Mr. George Wolfe ascending the stairway of the Chateau Frontenac arm in arm.

The Governor-General and Lord Roberts were received by the Sisters of the Ursuline Convent. Lord Roberts had a long talk with Mere St. Croix, ninety-two years old, who knew an aged nun who, when a child saw Montcalm buried, by which means the precise place of burial has been identified. The French hero's skull is also to be seen here. The charming affability of the Mother Superior and the Sisters, who expressed much satisfaction at seeing the famous British general, greatly delighted Lord Roberts and the other visitors.

Later Lady Grey entertained a company at tea in the Citadel, from which there is a clear, commanding view of the Island of Orleans, Montmorency. Point Levis, the three camps occupied by Wolfe. Mr. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist, and a most exhaustive historian of the siege, explained to Lord Roberts the details of Wolfe's movements during the months preceding the battle, all the essential points being clearly visible from the terrace.

The international character of the celebration was emphasised once more to-day. Shortly before one o'clock the funnels of the United States battleship "New Hampshire" (Captain Winslow) were discerned over the point of St. Joseph de Levis. Presently the magnificent vessel rounded the point and came into view. Her arrival was witnessed by great crowds assembled on Dufferin Terrace, the glacis, and the ramparts.

Tuesday, July 21.—The banquet given to Lord Roberts by the Quebec Garrison Club was a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm. Most of the leading military men in Quebec, and especially those who served under Lord Roberts in South Africa, took part in the demonstration. The other guests included the Admirals of the French, American, and British squadrons with their staffs. Lord Roberts was evidently greatly touched by the demonstration of enthusiastic welcome, prolonged for many minutes, which followed the mention of his name by Mr. J. F. Turnbull, president of the club, who referred to all he had been to the Empire and all he had done for it. In reply, Lord Roberts, with emotion, thanked them for the extreme warmth of their welcome, and expressed his great satisfaction at visiting Canada and taking part in the Tercentenary celebrations. He referred to the great services to the Empire rendered by the Canadian Royal Regt. under General Otter in South Africa and by the other Canadian contingents in trying days. The impression made at that time on the outside world was important, and was likely to weight with opponents in the future. He felt sure that hereafter Canada would respond with equal spirit to any necessary call of the Empire. Another ovation marked the close of the speech.

Lord Roberts made a surprise visit in the forenoon to Savard Park, where a large body of troops are encamped, including the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, of which he is honorary colonel. He expressed himself as much pleased with the troops and their disposition.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	96 9/16	1/4	
3 do. Rentes	96 1/4		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 2/4	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16		1/8
Do. in New York ...	52 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·14	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39 1/4		
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 3/3		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/8		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8	1/4	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 3/8 unchanged.
Closing tone of Silver:—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£36,100,000	dec. £1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£ 5,200,000	dec. £ 600,000
Other Deposits	...£45,400,000	dec. £ 700,000
Government Securities	Mutilated.	
Other Securities ...		
Notes and Gold ...		

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but Firm.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Steady.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	... 1,000
Mid-Americans ...	...6·22+10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·17	5·26	5·19	5·13	5·10
—06	—04	—03	—03	—03
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	
5·09	5·10	5·11	5·12	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. do. last year ...	1,200
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Continent	2,000
Spot Cotton—10·65+10	
Futures—Month of Oct....9·33+10	Advanced early on favourable cables and tended to decline later owing to partially under-realizing.
Do. do. Dec.....9·36+04	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·56+10
Do. do. Dec. 9·41+10
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39—August-Sept.—Hull—Buyers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—38 1/2—August-Sept.—Hull—Buyers—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship. 57 August-Sept.—Dunkirk—Done—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 56 1/2 July-Aug.—Dunkirk—Value—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 56 August-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship 48 1/2 August-Sept—Dunkirk—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchanged.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12/9
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3/11—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Brazieres	£ 74 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 1/4
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 12 6

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Gold Bullions.	5,99,040	London.....	National Bk.
1 Box Gold Bullions.	76,800	London.....	Indian Specie Bank.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [7TH AUGUST, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 26th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
There is no change to report in this market to-day. Rates are steady at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and 1s. 4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has only been a small business reported and chiefly confined to Bank bills for the mail. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 2 months' sight, Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 1/4

Government Paper :—
The Market opened easier to-day at 95 5-8 ready and 95 1-2 for the Settlement and closes unchanged at these quotations. Calcutta Market is also slightly lower at 95 9-16 ready and 95 1-2 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	95·10
1st Settlement	... „	95·8

Bullion :—
The London Bar Silver Market fell 1/16 for ready to 24 3-16 and 1/8 for forward to also 24 3-16. New York was also down 1/8 to 52 3-8. Locally the Market has ruled quiet the ready quotation opening weaker at 61 7-8 ex duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	12	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits ...	1,91,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	27,52,000
Sundries ...	.....	30,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	6,10,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,60,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	69,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	7,71,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	2,76,000
Bullion ...	.....	24,000
Balance with other Banks...	52,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	58,000
Cash...	.....	35,74,000

Council Bills :—
At the weekly biddings for Council Bills on Wednesday last the whole amount offered, viz: 10 lakhs, was allotted at Is. 3 15-16d. T. T. and after the sale 7 lakhs extra T. T's. were allotted at the same price. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 7-80 lakhs, and the amount to be offered next week is again 10 lakhs.

The mail of the 24th July brings £130,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay and following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	„	nil.
Madras	„	10,000
Total...	Rs.	10,000

The mail of the 31st July brings £520,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and £ 10,000 silver and £ 10,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	„	3,00,000
Madras	„	10,000
Total ...	Rs.	3,10,000

The mail of the 7th August brings £170,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	„	nil.
Madras	„	3,70,000
Total...	Rs.	3,70,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	173,084		357,442
Central India ...	136	60,473	135,090
Barsee and Nugger ...	...	116,569	253,766
Berars...	120	315,349	467,981
Central Provinces ...	...	242,245	309,107
Total Oomras...	256	907,870	1,523,336
Dhollera	819	184,410	338,168
Broach	241	207,772	278,915
Compta and Dharwar.	7,809	209,535	179,526
Westerns	952	21,278	14,601
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,236	330,517	509,867
Bengals, Rajputana...	661	39,920	118,700
Sind	...	49,262	14,595
Persian	...	1,913	2,745
American	359	46,442	19,414
Egyptian	...	7,111	1,252
Other Sorts	...	952	1,467
Totals...	12,383	1,999,782	3,002,606

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week ...	12,383	11,354	+1,009
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 6th August ...	1,999,782	3,002,606	—1,002,824
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	11,857	23,057	—11,200
China	5,684	2,132	+3,552
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	17,541	25,189	—7,648
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 6th August...			
Europe ...	605,107	1,128,089	—522,982
China	40,376	40,380	—4
Japan	388,528	587,230	—218,702
Coast Ports ...	35,753	63,047	—27,294
Total ...	1,049,764	1,818,746	—768,982
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	2,799	11,600	—8,801
China			
Japan	nil.	2,833	+2,833
Coast Ports... ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 1st August 1908.—12,324 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 23rd May 1908.—26,119 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 6th August 08.	1,999,782	„
	2,377,782	„
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 6th August 1908	1,049,764	„
	1,328,018	„
Afloat	2,799	„
	1,325,219	„
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	950,000	„
Stock in all hands on 7th August 1908	375,219	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
At the beginning of the week, there was a steady rise in the American markets, but later on a slight reaction set in which was again followed by a small advance and the result of the week's fluctuations will be found in our usual weekly comparative table below. The Liverpool market was closed up to Tuesday and reopened with a jump of 12 to 14 points in futures, and has since improved slightly.

The advance is probably due to the wet weather in America, and consequent bearish private crop reports. It shows that the market is very susceptable to any reports of unfavourable weather, and that actual damage would cause a further sharp rise.

The August position in Liverpool is attracting considerable attention. Prices for August delivery are already at a considerable premium on August—September, with the prospect of this difference widening owing to a heavy "short" interest.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home Markets, as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.		This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	6·02	...	6·22	... +·20
Futures, August-Sept.	5·28	...	5·47	... +·19
Do. Dec-Jan.	4·96	...	5·10	... +·14
NEW YORK—				
Spot ...	10·50	...	10·65	... +·15
Futures, Oct. ...	9·33	...	9·38	... +·32
Do. Dec. ...	9·17	...	9·36	... +·19

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot ...	10 3/8 ...	10 3/8...	unchgd.
Futures, Oct. ...	9·31 ...	9·56 ...	+·25
Do. Dec. ...	9·20 ...	9·41 ...	+·21

The local market has fluctuated during the interval in sympathy with the Home markets. On Wednesday last prices for New Crop were Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 higher all round, but at the close there is little difference between the rates ruling last Friday and to-day. Just before the rise some coverings of previous local sales of Bengals, for December and January delivery, were made by export houses, but beyond this there has been little doing on export account. The market closes quiet but steady as under.

Ready cotton has moved slowly. There has been a small enquiry by shippers for nice lots of Oomras and Broach, and mills have been buying quietly against immediate requirements. The daily offtake has been 2,000 to 3,000 bales.

Receipts are fairly large for the time of year. Coomptas and Dharwar are still arriving freely. The falling off in the total receipts, as compared with last year, continues at slightly over one million bales.

Crop accounts continue favourable. There has been heavy rain in the Bengal districts and the Punjab, but the damage reported is very slight. There is every appearance of a break setting in nearly all over the country, and a few days fine weather would speedily remedy any excessive moisture.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 241	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 235½	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 217/18	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 210	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 201/2	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 201/2	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 195	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 190	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 196	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 185	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 175	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	2,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·51 +04	5·28	5·21 + 02	5·15

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·12	5·11	5·12	5·12	5·13
+02	+02	+02	+01	+01

FREIGHTS.

There is no improvement to report, and space for Hull and Hamburg has been booked at 6s. and Liverpool and Marseilles at 7s. Other rates are, Dunkirk 7s. 6d. Hamburg and London 8s. and Genoa and Havre 8s. 6d.

There is practically no forward business doing, and chartering is at a standstill.

The following are quotations :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.	August.
Antwerp ...	6s.	6s. 6d.	„
Dunkirk ...	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	„
Hamburg ...	8s.	8s. 6d.	„
Havre ...	8s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	„
Genoa ...	8s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	„
London ...	8s.	9s.	„
Hull	6s. 6d.	7s.	„
Liverpool & Marseilles	7s. 6d.	8s.	„

For September, the rate is ... 8s. 6d. p. p.
For October „ „ ... 9s. „
„ November „ „ ... 10s. „
„ December „ „ ... 11s. 6d. „
„ Jan. to June „ „ ... 13s. „

The Rubattino quotes 9s. to 9s. 6d. September, 8s. to 9s. October, 10s. to 11s. November, 12s. to 13s December and 13s. to 14s. for the New Year.

The Anchor Line quotes 7s. 6d. to 8s. August, 8s. to 8s. 6d. September, and 9s. to 9s. 6d. October.

The Hansa Line rates are 8s. 6d. August and 9s. September.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	8,942	cwts.
Linseed	5,662	„
Rapeseed	7,526	„
Gingellyseed	1,952	„
Poppyseed	7631	„
Groundnuts	1,270	„
Castorseed	54,936	„
Rice	83,949	„
Myrabollams	8,483	„
Cottonseed	17,825	„
Mowraseed	18,825	„
Gram	13,302	„
Jowar	42	„
Maize	nil	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
A large business has been done off and on during the week, and the market closes steady as under :—

Ready	... Rs.	8 8 0	B. T.
September	... „	8 15 6	R. T.
New Crop April-May ...	... „	8 2 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market has declined 3 to 4 annas per cwt. during the week and only a small business has been done. At the close the Market is again steadier and we quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 12 0	B. T.
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„	10 8 0	„
„ „ Cawnpore... ...	„	9 12 0	„
New Brown Delhi, April-May.			

Poppyseed :—
The market has been quiet but steady during the interval and we quote :

Ready	Rs.	10 8 0	B. T.

Castorseed :—
A small business has been done at and about Rs. 21-0-0 at which rate we close.

Cottonseed :—
The market is slightly easier and business has been done at Rs. 26-8-0.

Mowraseed :—
The market has been steady to firm at Rs. 5-14 0 o Rs. 5-15-0 with a moderate business passing.

Wheat :—
The market is easiernd a we quote :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ...	Rs.	6 3 0	R.T.
New „ April-May ...	„	5 4 0	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is very quiet with little or nothing doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—There has been no change worth reporting during the past week except that owing to the very heavy stocks there is a desire on the part of dealers to stop business for a few months.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—In these goods the market is so much depressed that dealers are becoming anxious to dispose of their stocks. The Home market is quiet and there is no business doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues very dull and we have no change to report.

DHOOTIES.—The market is dull. There is no demand in the bazaar, and consequently no business can be done with Home.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market has advanced much during the week, and our market has also firmed up, and Rupee prices have advanced nearly £2 per ton. The demand which was very poor for a considerable time, has improved; and there is some inquiry for ready stocks, but for arrivals there is none.

YELLOW METAL has also been firm with a good demand and prices for this also have advanced about £ 2 per ton. There has been a fair clearance, but the stock is very large, and all now depends upon continuation of consumptive demand.

COALS.

The market is quiet with little or nothing doing, and we have no change to make in the quotations given in our last week's report.

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per pair	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and the transactions reported during the week are very limited. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,412 1-2 at which rate a number of shares are reported to have changed hands. A good lot of Bank of India shares was placed at Rs. 64 and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 54 1-4. Bank of Bengal shares have improved to Rs. 1,500. In Miscellaneous Companie Alcock Ashdown's are unchanged at Rs. 310; Badham Pile's have changed hands at Rs. 127; Bombay Flour's at Rs. 910. Delhi Flours at Rs. 152. Bombay Burmah's have jumped at Rs. 10,200 X. D. and quarter shares to Rs. 2,550 X-D. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ld. shares (ordinary) after touching Rs. 340 are quiet at Rs. 337 1/2, and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 275. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited preference shares have improved to Rs. 161 C. D., and a good number of ordinary shares of the same Company were placed at Rs. 137 1/2. Marck's have improved to Rs. 131 X.D. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company's shares are uncharged and steady at Rs. 490. Treacher's have advanced to Rs. 600. Kemp's are unchanged at Rs. 204 X.D. In Mill Companies Alliance Cotton are quiet at Rs. 160. Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 465. Central India's are quiet at Rs. 1,715. Colaba Land and Mill shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,082 1/2. Currimbhai's are quiet at Rs. 950. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 357 1/2. Empress' have declined to Rs. 300. Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 160. Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 740 from Rs. 745. Manokji Petit's closed at Rs. 3,147 1-2 for September delivery Morarji Goculdas are steady at Rs. 2,940. New Great Eastern shares have been placed at Rs. 186 1-4; New City of Bombay at Rs. 677 1-2; Phoenix at Rs. 100. Standard's are unchanged at Rs. 1,160. Swadeshi's at Rs 1,305. In Press Companies Mofussil's have advanced to Rs. 647 1-2. New Berars are steady at Rs. 500. Indian Cotton at Rs. 130. New Prince of Wales' are at Rs. 500. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Patej have advanced to Rs. 565 X. D. Ahmedabad-Dholkas are steady at Rs. 102 1-2 X. D. Amritsar-Pattis have changed hands at Rs. 114 1-2 X. D. and Tapti-Valley's at Rs. 431 1-4 C. D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

	Rs.
The following are quotations :—	
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967) ...	99-14-0
4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-0
4 per cent. „ Municipal Bonds (due 1946)...	99-8-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1925).....	113-0-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1933).....	115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 7th August from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchisons ...	90½
Eries ...	24½
Unions ...	159½
Southern Pref. (American)...	51½
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	176
Grand Trunk 1st Pref ...	29
Buenos Great Southern Ordy ...	124½
Burma Railway ...	105
Nizam's State Railway...	110
South Indian Railway (1910)...	102
Southern Punjab Railway ...	133
Brighton A (Berthas) ...	75
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	42½
Great Western (Ord.) ...	118½
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	205½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3½
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	9½
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	10½
British Electric Traction Preference...	4½
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ...	4½
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	5½
Calcutta Trams...	5½
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	£2 3s 6 d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	89½
Chartered of S. Africa ...	15s.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	3½
East Rands...	4½
Rand Mines ...	6½
Tanganyikas ...	3½
Mysore Gold ...	4½
Champion Reefs...	5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)...	3s.
Goldfields of Dharwar...	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's) ...	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan)...	2½
Nundydroog ...	24s.
Anaconda Copper...	70
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	69½
Johannesburg Consolidated...	19s. 9d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ...	8
Oroya Brownhill ...	15s.
Withwatersrand Deep...	4½
New Kleinfontein ...	2½
Great Boulder Proprietary ...	26s. 6d.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,412½
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	82½ 16
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 „	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 565
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „	xd 114½
Tapti Valley Railway Company...	500	500	4 „	cd 431
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	cd 105

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Of so frail and fragile a nature have the summer gown been this year, that a short life, if a merry one, has naturally been their fate writes our lady correspondent. The dainty muslins and chiffons, delightful as they are to look upon, are so easily crushed and crumpled that with a second or third time of wearing all their charm seems to vanish. As a natural result, even the lucky woman with a practically inexhanstible supply of smart frocks, must fain confess that few, if any, of the glories of Ascot will be likely to survive this year until Goodwood week. The greatest fascination of a muslin frock, for instance, lies in its dainty freshness, and there can be no doubt that should we enjoy a spell of brilliant sunshine for the race-meeting, which virtually brings the London season to a close numbers of new muslin gowns will make, their first appearance on this occasion. The most successful of these dainty dresses are adorned with fine embroideries, exquisitely by hand and trimmed also with many elaborate insertions and frills of lace, arranged very frequently in trellis-work designs, with medallion motifs of embroidered lawn, in the centre of each square. Only in bright sunshine, however, and under brilliant skies will these white muslin frocks look really well at Goodwood, and since so many people will be staying for the week at various country houses in the neighbourhood, it will be easy to provide other and rather more substantial toilettes, so that we may be prepared to meet all contingencies of wind and weather. One or two quite simple coat and skirt costumes in summer tweed and in striped alpaca will be useful for morning wear, while for smart occasions gowns in crepe de Chine, and even in soft satin charmeuse, will be quite permissible. In one of the accompanying illustrations, a suggestion is given for a Goodwood gown of the smarter kind, to be carried out in palest leaf-green crepe de Chine, and to be made with one of those long Directoire over-skirts, which are likely to be so much worn all through the late summer and early autumn seasons.

Designed on simple but very effective lines, the gown in question has a bodice and over-skirt of pale green crepe de Chine, bordered with a wide band of handsome embroidery, carried out in a conventional design and worked in many harmonising shades of pale green and pale pink soft silk, intermingled very artistically with fine threads of gold, silver, and copper. The crepe de Chine overskirt, edged with this embroidered border, opens in front to show a petticoat of pale green mousseline de soie, upon which an applique of silver lace is lightly laid. This silver lace, which is of a gossamer fineness, covers the greater part of the petticoat and comes up to a high point in front. The waistbelt is of black soft satin drawn through an antique silver buckle set with emeralds.

COATS AND SKIRTS IN SHANTUNG SILK.

Prominent among the gowns which are certain of success at Goodwood must be reckoned the coat and skirt costumes carried out in Shanthung silk of that specially bright and beautiful texture in which this delightful fabric has been procurable this season. In some instances very smart effect are been produce by the combining of coats in Shantung silk with chiffon skirts in the same colour closely tucked and pleated and made up over foundations of white soft satin. Smart as these frocks are they are not quite so safe to choose for Goodwood as the entire costumes in Shantung silk remembering the glorious uncertainties of our English climate and the inevitably dismal plight of any chiffon skirt which may have had to endure the tender mercies of a heavy thunder shower. Coats and skirts of Shantung silk of the kind shown in our other illustration have a certain smart simplicity to recommend them, while at the same time, the coat which is carried out in the newest Incroyable shape is interesting as being specially significant of the coming mode for the early autumn. The colour selected for this Shantung gown is a new shade of cedar-wood brown, with just a hint of pink in its composition, a mixture of colouring which makes it very becoming. The skirt which is perfectly plain and fairly long is arranged with a short-waisted Princess effect, and finished with a draped belt of black soft Satin, while the Incroyable coat has long tails at the back and is cut with a very smart double breasted front fastened with diamond buttons.

ARRIVALS.

Per S.S. "Caledonia," August 7.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Caledonia," Commander C. H. S. Tocque, with the English of the 2nd August, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ailey, D W L
Bluett, Mr C R
Cook, Mr J B
Four Orderly Officers
Four Batmen
Jest. Mr. F.
Mercer, Mr. T. B.
Robinson, Mr A L C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Baron, Mr and Mrs W J
Banerjee Mr P N
Cassim Shah, Lt
Cater, Mr A N L
Chak, Mr M M
Desy Mr and Mrs L A and Miss
Ferguson, Mr J W
Forbes, Hon G S
Ffrench-Mullen, Mr D
Godfrey, Mr C J
Howell, Mrs E R
Johnston, Mr R
Jones, J E
Kennedy, Mrs F
Keran, Mr A
King, Lt G H
Kulha, Mr F
Luke, Mr J H
Madden, Mr
Penn, Mr E M
Schaeffer, Mr Mrs F and child
Saunders, Capt E H
Shaw, Mrs J
Tullock, Brig-Gen
Wood, Mrs and Miss
Yamdle, Lt-Col, R

PORT SAID.

Tourion, Mr K G
Lucas, Mr E L

FROM BRINDISI.

Mar Cow, Mr G
Goppingen, Mr C H
White, Miss E

ADEN.

Reed, Capt C

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a contemporary states that scorpion stings may be cured by the application of permanganate of potash as recommended for snake bite. "In the last few days three of my servants have been stung by the Bundelkandi scorpion, which is second to none in size and venom. Two of the victims I treated by applying a tourniquet, making an incision through the puncture made by the sting and rubbing in the permanganate crystals. In each case the patient was able to go about his ordinary duties feeling no inconvenience; and there was no swelling of the part affected. The third case I did not treat and the victim was laid up for two days. He complained of very severe shooting pains, while the arm on which he had been stung was greatly swollen and inflamed. There can be no doubt that the application of the permanganate saved the other two men from the usual painful effects of a scorpion sting."

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 24.

A WISE COALITION.

It is excellent news that the Shakespeare Memorial Committee and the National Theatre Shakespeare Memorial Committee have composed themselves, as one body with an amalgamated executive Committee. This was the course dictated by reason, and the only one by which any real progress could be made. Two rival organisations intent (1) on giving Shakespeare what he hardly needs for his honoured bones; and (2) on perpetuating his memory in a fashion which would have seemed strange enough to him could do nothing but kill each other's energies. Already, indeed, some harm has been done in making both projects rather cheap and ridiculous in public estimation. Yet by public support alone can a national theatre ever come to the birth in England. Now there is a better chance of some sensible and practical purposal, and a less chance of futile celebrations, which are superfluous so far as Shakespeare is concerned and useless in a public sense.

TRADE UNIONISTS OR POLITICIANS.

A first thought may be to regret the decision by Mr. Justice Neville which has dismissed the contention that the recent alterations in the rules of Trade Unions were "ultra vires." For it would seem that these societies were now definitely bound to the wheels of the chariot of Socialism, and that their character as Trade Unions had been exchanged for a new character as grants in aid of political propagandism, to which their unfortunate members might or might not wish to subscribe. But the decision may in fact work in an exactly contrary direction. At least the members now know how and where they stand. If they really dislike the notion of their subscriptions and their funds being handed over to objects not contemplated in the real aims of the Trade Union movement they can find remedies easily enough for that state of affairs. And if trouble should come of this decision, it is not the genuine Trade Union movement that will come out of it either worsted or weakened.

A PARTIAL TEMPERANCE.

A more shameless revelation of the hypocrisy of the measure which the Government are forcing through the House of Commons by the use of their mechanical majority could not be possible than the rejection of the amendment moved to include grocers' licences in the scope of the Licensing Bill. No same persons could deny the harm done to the cause of temperance by these opportunities for secret drinking, especially amongst women, who at the same time stick to the contention that the reduction of publicans' licences will promote sobriety. Yet the Government is found in the strange position of declining to touch the grocers though anxious to hit the brewers and publicans a smashing blow. It is quite unnecessary to seek the reasons of their attitude. These are plain in the sight of all men. Their apologies but made them the plainer. But this division has already gone far towards wrecking their Bill and their reputation. Moderate men are disgusted by such tactics.

A COSTLY "EXPERIMENT."

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the debate in the House of Lords this week, with the second reading of the Old Age Pensions Bill as its outcome, was the attitude adopted by Lord Rosebery and Lord Cromer in their comments upon the measure. Both pointed out the recklessly unsound financial basis of the Bill, and Lord Cromer especially emphasised the fact its burden could not be borne under the present system of taxation. The project of an old-age pensions measure has been before the country for some time, yet the principles of a practical contributory scheme have never been thrashed out or even received a modicum of due attention from those upon whom the responsibility rests. The present Bill, according to Lord Crewe, is "only an experiment." It is likely to prove a very costly one to the Government. But even if they are willing, in the blindess of their Ate, to shut their eyes to their own risk, they have not thereby gaind the right to involve the country for a term of years, however vaguely limited, in a similar disregard of right government and stable finance.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

The trouble in Turkey has reached the position of what may now be soberly described as a serious crisis. The maintenance of the Turkish Government depends in the final resort upon the troops, and the troops have so far thrown in their lot with the Young Turkey party, or "Ottoman League for Union and Progress," that the Third Army Corps has openly revolted, while a great part of the Second Army Corps is also affected. In the Monastir district, where these particular forces are stationed, a revoluntionary government has actually been established, the authorities being powerless to resist, and has appealed through a deputation of officers to the foreign consuls for the support of the Powers. Meanwhile, in other districts, the army shows general unrest, though endeavours are being made to pacify the men by granting all their demands. Turkish soldiers, however, a sturdy and long-suffering body of men, have learnt by experience the distinction between promise and performance. At Yildiz Kiosk the conditions appear to approach complete confusion. The Sultan holds continual councils, but as he refuses to adopt the methods of conciliation proposed to him the net result of the deliberations is—nothing. It may be that waiting for the intervention of the Powers has become such a habit, and such a profitable habit, that movements on his own initiative have become repugnant. But the situation this time is too critical for delay.

HOPE FOR THE ARTIST.

Hope dawns brightly on the horizon for the unknown and unfriended artist. It was but recently that a rival to the Royal Academy was opened in London, in which the payment of a single guinea entitled the artist, no matter who he was or whence he came, to secure exhibition for a number of his works without the supercilious selection and supervision of tradition-bound authorities and committees. Now an even larger deed has been done by the United Arts Club, which has instituted an exhibition day, without charge of any kind, in which painters, sculptors, even bookbinders and other art-workers, have the opportunity of a display of their handiwork before an audience of their own more successful "confreres." The budding artists were made honorary members of the club for the occasion, provided with tea and a concert, and given leave to invite their friends. The first gathering took place yesterday, and by all accounts was a great success. But even if its commercial results should prove inconsiderable, the mere friendliness of the act cannot fail to bring that encouragement which, especially to the artistic temperament, is beyond all price.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

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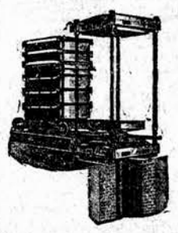

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All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of th following:

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour,
5. Falling.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.
or
9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair? Do you not think so?

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The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—

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That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.

That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.

That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

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The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages.

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Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for one week's practical trial of this preparation as a "Hair Drill." Enclose 3 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper.

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY AUGUST 8, 1908.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Three New Bills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council was held here to-day, Lord Minto presiding, and a full gathering of members, including Lord Kitchener, Sir Louis Dane, Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose, Munshi Madho Lall and the official representatives, being present.

THE LIMITATION BILL.

Was passed with the two small amendments proposed by Mr. Erle Richards as already announced, the first being purely technical and the second to effect a modification consequent upon the fact that the Madras regulation referred in connection with divorce is no longer in force.

Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose also made a few remarks in explanation of an apparent divergence in law as set forth in the present enactment and in the Civil Procedure Code, since the latter suggests that unless a question of limitation has arisen in the pleading it may not be considered by the Court, whereas the present Bill allows it, the fact, however, being that the Court has discretion in the matter.

The Bill was passed unanimously.

Mr. Erle Richards then introduced his three consolidating measures relating to law connected with (1) Ports and Port Charges, (2) Registration of Documents and (3) Emigration of Natives of India. In doing so he said :—

MR. RICHARD'S SPEECH.

"I move, my Lord, for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate the law relating to

PORT AND PORT CHARGES.

This Bill is of the same character as two other Bills to which subsequent motions on the paper relate. They are all three of them Bills to consolidate the law. It will probably be convenient to the Council if I explain on this motion the reason why this consolidation is undertaken. It must be the aim, my Lord, of every legislature to have the Statute law on each particular subject contained in one enactment only. The law is then readily ascertainable both by executive and judicial officers who have to administer it and by those of the public who have occasionally to investigate it. But this is an ideal which it is not easy to maintain. An Act complete in itself may be enacted in the first instance, but as time goes on changes are sure to be required, amendments are made one after the other, and sooner or later it is sure to happen that the law instead of being contained in one enactment becomes scattered about in a series of

AMENDING ACTS.

Legislation in this Council is not attended with the same difficulties as in some other legislatures, and for that reason we are constantly tempted to pass amending Acts. During the past four years we have passed some 37 Acts, of which the Statute law on some subjects has become obscure and our principal Acts are, at least the earlier of them have become, encumbered with cross references which are a source of confusion and of mistake. The changes introduced are often of themselves of minor importance, alteration of a few words, or of a clause or two ; but still one of them has to be examined to find out what the law is. Cromwell described the Statute Book of England in his day as a "most ungodly jumble." I will not use that expression of our Indian Statute law ; but I do urge on this Council that no opportunity should be neglected of simplifying our Statute Book. The Legislative Department from time to time publishes editions of our Acts with the amendments printed in them up-to-date, but these editions are of no authority. They cannot be cited in courts of law, and are not, I understand, in wide use. The only effective is to consolidate, that is, to re-enact in a single measure the provisions relating to the same subject which have become scattered about in different Acts. Consolidation my Lord, may take two forms : there may be consolidation with amendments of substance, or there may be consolidation pure and simple—that is, without any amendments of substance. The first form of consolidation has been adopted by this Council. Not infrequently the Limitation Act, which we have passed this morning, is an instance of consolidation with some amendments. To meet conflicts of judicial opinion the Civil Proceedure Code passed this year consolidates the law of civil proceedure with some considerable changes The Coinage Act and the Paper Currency Act, both passed in recent years, are measures which contain the whole Statute on those subjects ; but it is not always possible to undertake a Bill of this kind, nor can it be passed into law without considerable delay amendments of substance require and must receive the consideration of local Governments and of other persons interested in the subjects with which they deal. And once any amendments of substance are introduced it is open to any one to bring forward other amendments. Moreover, it is often impolitic to put a law into the melting pot in this way. These objections can, it is true, to some extent be met by varying the procedure by passing an amending Bill in the first instance, to be followed by a consolidation Bill, and merely re-enacting the law as it stands after the passing of the amending Act, or again in some cases an amending Act can be turned into a consolidation Act in Select Committee. For both these courses there are precedents in English practice.

THE NEW BILLS.

But still consolidation with amendments must always be a matter of some difficulty. The present Bills, my Lord, are examples of the second method of consolidation which is not open to the objection to which I have just referred, and I invite the attention of the Council to them, because they are the first Bills of the kind which have been introduced into the Legislative Council of India. They are intended to collect and re-enact the law without any changes of substance. There must in any re-enactment be some small alterations of wording. There are differences of style in the existing Acts, and those Acts often speak in different language, because a different General Clauses Act or different rules of construction were in force at the time they were passed. Bilt these Buls are intended to reproduce the existing enactments with such alterations only as are required for uniformity of expression and adoption of existing practice : they are not intended to embody any substantial amendments of law. It is a temptation to every one to suggest amendments when a Bill is before this Council, but that temptation is one which I hope in the present instance we sternly resist. Once the door is open to anyone amendemnt of substance it will be impossible to decline to discuss other amendments of a like kind, and the Bill will then cease to be a mere consolidating measure. These three Bills, my Lord, collect and re-enact the law relating to the three subjects of ports and port charges, registrations of document and emigration of natives of India. That law is now scattered about in no less than 21 enactments. If these Bills be passed the law on such of these subjects respectivelly will be contained in one Act and one Act only, and we shall have reduced the number of statutes on our Statute Book by 15. It is a modest improvement, my Lord, but still it is an improvement worth making. In regard to the particular Bill which I move for leave to introduce, viz., the Ports Bill, I have little further to say. Its effects one small alteration in the law to which reference is made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but the matter is not one of substance. It is not necessary for me to call further attention to it.

The meeting adjourned to Friday, 11th September.

THE MENGAL TRIBE.

New Chief Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

A Press Communique states that, owing to mismanagement of tribal affairs by the head of the senior branch of the Mengal tribe, in Baluchistan, a representative "jirga" of the Sarawan and Jhallawan tribes, which met at Kelat on the 19th ultimo, decided that the Chiefship should be transferred to the head of the junior branch of the ruling family.

The Khan of Kelat having expressed his approval of the change, a deputation of Sardars started for Wadh to invest the new Chief with the usual "khillat," from the Khan of Kelat, and to instal him.

The entrance of the deputation into the country was opposed by the old Chief's faction and a collision at one time seemed imminent.

The force, despatched from Quetta, will strengthen the forces that make for a pacific settlement of this tribal dispute.

INDIAN CIVILIAN DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

A telegram from Jamalpur, Mymensingh, announces the death, by drowning, while bathing in the river, of Mr. J. White, I. C. S., Sub-Divisional Officer.

The report says that while swimming he disappeared and his body was recovered by some fishermen. The body has been removed to Mymensingh for burial.

BOMBAY-SIND RAILWAY.

Plans still Incomplete.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 7.

Details of plans and estimates for the Bombay-Sind Railway are still to be made. It seems unlikely this line will be begun during ext working season.

THE GHAZIABAD ACCIDENT.

Enquiry Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 7.

The Ghaziabad Railway accident case was continued.

Mr. Monk was crose-examined. He said :—The station yard was blocked on the morning of the accident. A guard was acting as platform inspector that morning. The platform inspector may put money in the brake. When I put money in the brake I have to sign a sheet of paper which the guard has and he gives me a receipt in my book. I never personally supervise shunting, and I was not doing so that morning. Mr. Dring was gazetted to arrive that morning by the 23 up. I did not think of Mr. Dring's arrival that morning. Ordinarily when such a person is coming we have the station brushed up a bit. My office is about two or three yards from the Dasna instrument. I had not seen Sunder Lal or Jewhari Lal before the case. I had not verbally complained against them to Collett White. It would have been against railway etiquette to do so. After a written report I might have backed it up by a verbal one if I had had permission from the station-master. I worked the tablet instruments with Dasna, Sahibabad, Maripat and Guldar. I took the cash bag myself to the train on the 5th. There is no leather case for O. and R. tablets. The tablet remains in the slide till required. I hold two tablet instrument certificates. The bell code is not hard to learn. I have not noticed Kacheru's presence in office while Ihave been working the instrument, but he must have been present on several occasions. I have been at Ghaziabad eight months. Piary Lal could easily have learned to work the tablet instrument if he had wished to. I never got Kacheru to work the instrument. It is certainly not the custom of assistant station-masters to get their chaprasis to do such things. It would take me a minute or two to get the cash from the safe and another minute or two to get to the island platform. I have never taken the tablet with me in my pocket. It always has been the rule to leave it in the slide till wanted. There is no written rule about it. As soon as 26 down had left I returned to my office. It took a minute or two to get there. It was then about 5-48 or 5-49, I gave out the report. Then Piary Lal was present,but Icannot say if any of my four peons were in the office. They are very seldom in my office. Renton, the second guard, and myself were standing near one another when I gave Renton the tablet. Renton denied in my presence before the joint enquiry that I had given him the tablet. If the train is retrieved on the platform connected with the office, the second guard sometimes comes to office for the line clear or tablet. It does not matter what station a train has left. When I ask for the tablet I have to calculate the time I shall require for getting my badge and despatching my train, and I get my tablet accordingly. There are intermediate telegraphic communications between Ghaziabad and other stations. It would take too long to get the line clear through Moradabad. It was not necessary, as I was perfectly certain that there was no train. Had there been any specials or material trains we should have received notice of them at least hours before. If there had been any material trollies on the line we should have received notice early in the morning by not getting a line clear. The goods train was actually delayed 13 minutes. I made the same statement at the joint enquiry as I made here. I gave the tablet to Renton and I never said that I had given it to the second guard.

Jewharilal was next cross-examined. He said :—When I got to the station at 5-30 and saw Sunder Lal at the tablet instrument I asked him what he was doing. He said he was asking for the tablet for 23 up. I said "Where is the train?" He said she had left Philkua. He then began to sell tickets, etc. I heard him stamping tickets. I told him to first get his tablet and then sell tickets. Sunder Lal stopped selling them and then got his tablet and told me so. When I entered there in my diary at 6-10, I looked at the clock to see the time. I wrote the entry on the telegraph table in the assistant station-master's room. The instrument was then at my back. I did not look at the indicator of the instrument when I made the entry. I have been station-master for eight years, two years at Dasna. Never before have I not received a report of 23 up within 25 minutes. That was why I made this entry. There was nothing the matter with the line between Dasna and Ghaziabad. The next entry was made by way of note when Sunder Lal did not come on duty. As soon as the train leaves the station we gave out a report. I heard Sunder Lal gave out a report.

The case was adjourned to the 14th instant.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The Meteorological Department's rainfall report for past week shows that there was a strong inflow of Arabian Sea winds into the United Provinces and the East and North Punjab on the 1st of the month, and the rainfall in these areas was widespread on this and the following day, being especially heavy in the districts near the boundary between the United Provinces and the Punjab. A depression which formed over the head of the Bay on the 31st had crossed into Orissa on the 1st land, unlike its predecessor, it was wel defined. It took a course almost due west across the head of the Peninsula and thus brought the trough of low pressure much farther south than usual, with the result that the Arabian Sea monsoon was almost entirely confined to the Peninsula, and general, though not heavy, rain fell in the central parts of the country and the Deccan. At the same time the Bay current extended over the greater part of Northern India, and as it was comparatively weak, there was a partial break in the United Provinces, but rain continued to fall in the Punjab up to the morning of the 5th and extended into the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. On the 6th, however, skies are almost clear in Upper India and both currents were giving less than the usual quantity of rain throughout the country

The rainfall of the past week was either nearly equal to, or in excess of, the average over by far the greater part of the country, the only areas in which it was in defect being Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces and of Central India, Sind and Baluchistan. The most important change it has made in the seasonal departure from the normal is that over the whole of the Punjab rainfall is now in large excess whereas a week ago it was normal or in only slight excess. The slight defect shown last week in south Hyderabad has disappeared.

MADRAS VOLUNTEERS.

A New Company Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 7.

At a meeting held at the Madras Gymkhana on the 5th instant, it was resolved to form a new company for the Madras Volunteer Guards to be called the "Club's Company," composed of members of the Madras and Adyar Gymkhana Cricket and Boat Clubs. About fifty members have already enrolled themselves.

O. AND R. RAILWAY.

The Dismissed Guards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 7.

The agitation with reference to the dismissal of O. and R. guards on account of slack season continues. One particular hard case is cited by a correspondent. A guard stationed at Shahjehanpur was appointed a guard in September last. He worked satisfactorily through the busy season and now has to go, notwithstanding that other guards appointed after him are retained. The correspondent suggests that a deputation of guards be called by the Manager to investigate their grievances.

SUIT BY A MINOR.

Case Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 7.

The Sub-Judge of Madura delivered judgment yesterday dismissing, with costs, the suit brought by the minor Zamindar of Ramnad against A. L. A. R. Arunachellam Chetiar, Zamindar of Devakottai, which leaves the latter in continued enjoyment of the zamindari The judgment has given general satisfaction.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from tbe Government of Bombay is sent to the Government of India, dated 5th August.

Good rain during week in parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Gujarat. Native States, and slight in parts Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Rain insufficient in eastern portions of Decean and Karnatak and sufficient elsewhere, Continuous rain retarding kharif sowing in parts Panch Mahals, Broach, West Khandesh and Palanpur. Sowing retarded in parts Bijapur and Deccan for want of sufficient rain and continnes elsewhere,Germinated seedlings slightly damaged by rats in parts Karachi and by caterpillars in parts Bijapur and suffering on account of floods or excessive rain in parts Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Kanara, Baroda, Cutch and Palanpur and from want of moisture in parts East Deccan and Bijapur. Seedlings in good condition elsewhere. Transplantation progressing in parts Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Gujarat, Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Bardoa and Rewa Kantha. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Deccan and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Karachi, Deccan and Kutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen in Sind and Deccan and almost stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 32 to 45 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 74 per cent., in Konkan 27 to 35 per cent. in Deccan 29 to 52 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 50 per cent, less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labouring get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labourning classes in fair condition. Daily average number for week ending 25th ultimo: gratuitous—Panch Mahals 820, West Khandesh 1,280, Nasik 1,585, Ahmednagar 1,619, Poona 155, Sholapur 1,489, Bijapur 718, Jath 70.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health ,Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Buchanan's Statement.

THE annual statement on going into committee on the East India Revenue accounts on July 11, was heard by a fair number of members, but no bench was crowded, and some were empty. In the strangers' galleries, however, there was no space vacant, and dusky faces and white looked down into the chamber in numbers almost equal. But there was no display of the brightly-coloured raiment associated with the Orient, all the Indian visitors wearing the ordinary morning dress of Englishmen. The Secretary of State for India, whole Budget Statements when he was in the Commons were so attractive, was in the Peers' Gallery, as was one of Lord Morley's predecessors in the high office which he fills.

Mr. Buchanan, the Under Secretary upon whom fell the difficult task of succeeding Lord Morley, who unfolded the Budget last year, acquitted himself in a way to win approval. There was he said, in his opening sentences, a good deal of anxiety in regard to the condition of India, but this should not be exaggerated. At any rate there was a bright side to the picture, for financially and economically a good account of the situation could be given. There had been succeeding satisfactory surpluses for a considerable number of years, in spite of reduction of taxation and increase of expenditure. There had been three consecutive reductions of the salt duty accounting for a loss of revenue to the amount of three millions and a quarter. These reductions had benefited the people greatly, there having been an increase in the consumption of about twenty-five per cent. In the years before us a general diminution of the opium revenue had to be faced which would probably cost in the current year a loss of 300,000*l* and in ten years' time, if China kept to her bargain, the revenue from this source would cease altogether. The reform of the police service had cost a good deal of money, the expenditure on education had increased by 100 per cent., and the expenditure on the sanitary and medical services and on other services had also largely increased. Then there had been a substantial increase in the military expenditure. There was no doubt among military authorities that Lord Kitchener had largely increased the efficiency of the Army in India. Proof of this increased efficiency was provided by the recent expedition against the Mohmands. The campaign was concluded in three weeks' time, whereas formerly as many months would have been necessary. He was glad to believe that a slow but fairly steady decrease of military expenditure might be expected in future. In spite of all the additional expenditure to which he had referred, there was still a surplus. It was estimated that the existing famine would cost the Government of India more than five millions. The Government had suspended revenue in the stricken districts to a greater extent than in previous famines, and in the United Provinces they had issued loans to cultivators on a much larger scale with good results. He mentioned that a telegram was received on Tuesday night stating that in the United Provinces the monsoon had brought good rain over the greater part of the country, and that the agricultural prospects in India generally were distinctly favourable. As a proof of the financial prosperity of India, he pointed to its light debt charge, which did not amount to more than three per cent. of the net revenue. Of the yield of the commercial departments he gave a good account. From the railways there was a net revenue of two millions and a quarter; and from the irrigation works three-quarters of a million, these figures being a great advance on the yield five years ago. Exports and imports were exceedingly satisfactory. After a reference to the plague, he dealt with the question of

SEDITION AND CONSPIRACY.

But the Government of India have to battle not only with pestilence and famine, but with murder and sedition. There is, unfortunately, a seditious spirit abroad in some parts of India. It shows itself in the Press and in a general spirit of suspicion and distrust, and in some cases, of violence and outrage. The last development of it has been he discovery in Calcutta of an organised conspiacy for the production and use of bombs and other murderous instruments. We do not know, I am sorry to say, how far the ramifications of this conspiracy goes. But it is a new and most unpleasing discovery. It is needless to enlarge upon it. It would be useless to exaggerate it or to minimise its importance. But I am convinced that such methods are utterly repugnant to the ideas of Indians and Europeans alike in India; and we are having, and we have already had, from day to day and from week to week assurances upon this subject—hon. members will have seen one in the newpapers to-day—assurances of the united support of all sections of the population in stamping out this hateful form of political disease. (Cheers.) That we shall do by any and every means at our command. (Cheers.) We have already strengthened our powers for this purpose by passing the Explosives Act and the Press Act. Until the present moment no need has arisen for putting either of thcse Acts into operation We can look at that fact with satisfaction, because it shows, so far as it goes—it is but a short time—the deterrent results of the legislation we have passed. (An Hon. Member: "No.") I think so far as it goes it does. (Hear, hear.) We cannot be surprised that there is anxiety among Europeans in India, particularly in the outlying districts; but it is anxiety that has been bravely borne. We sitting here on these benches can, and I think ought to, give our tribute of respect to all in India, high and low, non-officials as well as officials, women as well as men, and more than men, who possess their souls in fortitude and patience and show no signs of feeble panic or alarm. (Cheers.) They trust in us, and we shall not fail them. (Cheers.

THE QUESTION OF REFORM.

But there are other signs of political discontent and unrest quite outside the pale of bombs and Anarchists, but serious in their character, and for which it is difficult to devise a remedy. We have got to recognise that a new spirit has come over the political outlook of large numbers of educated Indians. This class may be numbered, not by millions, but by tens or hundreds of thousands; but it is an influential class; and our rule, to be a complete and staple success, should be able to attract that class to our side. Some are frankly hostile to the maintenance of our rule some are hostile but not frankly so. The majority, I believe, recognise the advantages obtained and to be obtained under our rule. They know the disasters which would befall them were our rule removed; but many of them, at any rate, are not cordial. Can we bring them really to our side? Can we adapt British rule and British administration to the new ideas that are growing up in India? We may not be able to satisfy all their ideals. But to those who loyally accept the conditions of our rule we want to offer an active and real interest and responsibility in the concerns of their own people. (Cheers.) That is the problem that is before us. It is not a simple or a single problem, and we cannot have a simple or a single solution of it. But if we can convince those most interested of the sincerity of our desire to solve it we shall have the assistance of all the moderate sections of the community. I know there are those—and they are gentlemen whose opinion is entitled to every respect—who uphold that, if we were to go back on the partition of Bengal, all would be well, not only in Bengal, but throughout Innia. I cannot share that view. At any rate, whatever our opinion on that transaction may be, what is most obligatory upon us at the present moment is, in Bengal and elsewhere, and particularly in Bengal, to endeavour to improve the work of administration under the existing arrangement, to oil its wheel and to remove the soreness which undoubtedly was largely caused by the way in which the division of the province was originally carried out. The Secretary of State for India has shown what generally his aims and intentions are as regards pelitical reforms. His object and that of the Government is to go forward fearlessly on the lines of constitutional progress in such a way as to meet as far as possible, in the words used by Lord Minto, the Viceroy, the other day, the political aspirations of honest reformers. (Cheers.) We should like to be able on this fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown to take a real step forward. (Cheer.) It is not merely constitutional but administrative reform in all its grades that we have in view. We hope to do a great deal in the way of administrative improvement by simplifiying and shortening its procedure, by limiting excessive official interference, quite as much in the interest of the official as of the non-official class; and as a guiding principle in all that we do, to endeavour to associate Indians more and more with a practical work of Government. (Cheers.) It would be unwise and indeed impossible for me to go more into detail where no detailed scheme has yet been decided upon by us. The House is aware of the position generally in which the question of reform now stands. We are most anxious for speedy progress, but we want to take with us the "maximum" of consent and of the hearty consent, both here and in India. The opinions of the local Governments and the other authorities in India on the last proposals submitted to them by the Government of India have all been sent in; but we await the

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

upon them of the Government of India. Then there is the report of the Decentralisation Commission presided over by my hon. ffiend the Secretary to the Treasury I think few members of the House realise the time and labour which he and his colleagues devoted to that work. It was a large and important work, and they did not spare themselves. They held eighty sittings and travelled 30,000 miles in the execution of that work; and I believe they have still to extract the essence from something like seven or eight large volumes of evidence laid before them. We anticipate great results from their recommendations. But it is manifest that with the labours they are performing now day after day and week after week it will be two or three months before their report can be produced, and it is clear that it must be nearly the end of the year before definite decisions can be arrrived at by the Secretary of State and the Government which can be announced to Parliament. But the Secretary of State hopes that such a statement will be possible before the autumn session comes to an end. (Cheers.) One word of caution before I conclude. These reforms cannot be a panacea for all Indian troubles. Legislation and machinery of government are not everything. But we believe that these reforms, if carried through, will do something to meet the legitimate desires now unsatisfied of an important class of the community; and it is in that confident hope that we are proceeding with them. But there is another, and humbler, day to day method by which we hope to surmount some of our troubles as our predecessors had surmounted similar difficulties in the past. We can say for ourselves without flattery, that as a nation we are not daunted by theoretical difficulties which may be presented to us by clever men in an apparently insoluble form. We take things as they come; and we endeavour to find a practical solution for each particular emergency as it arises. The method is not ours. It is as old as Solomon, who told to ponder the path at our feet and to let our eyes look right on. That has served us in good stead in the past; it will serve us well in the future. After all, the millions of Indian cultivators are the bulk of the Indian people, and if we give them a just rule, if we secure them peace, and—so far as enlightened government can do—secure them prosperity, we shall do a good work in our generation. I sometimes read with great regret disparaging things said of those who are carrying on the work of administration in India. We all have friends engaged in that work; and we know they have done and are doing. I am perfectly certain that the younger men of the Indian Civil Service, just like their predecessors in the heroic days thirty, forty, or fifty years ago, dream dreams and see visions of the great results of the work in which they are engaged. Indeed, no one can be associated with the government of India in whatever capacity—as I am here, as we all are, sitting on these benches—without feeling something of the inspiration that it is given to us to help on, in however humble a way, a great achievement and a noble work. (Cheers.)

THE DEBATE.

Lord Percy, after congratulating Mr. Buchanan on the able way in which he had dischraged his task, echoed the Under-Secretary's eulogy of the military authorities concerned in the suppression of the Zakka Keel and Mohmand raids. The most disquieting feature in these difficulties was the participation of raiders from Afghan territory, and it was satisfactory that the Ameer seemed to have taken steps to control such incursions into our territory. He trusted that before long the Ameer would give us a further proof of his good will by announcing his acceptance of the Anglo-Russian agreement. In passing the Press Act the Government had taken a step which was long overdue and which according to report, was recommended to the Viceroy last year. The Act perhaps erred on the side of leniency, and the procedure was possibly too cumbrous. The Government were bound to deal sternly with the agitation in India for if we were to allow matters to drift we should forfeit the respect of native opinion; we should be false to our obligations to the rising generation whose minds were being poisoned by this propaganda of sedition; and we should fail in our duty to the devoted band of Europeans upon the maintenance of whose authority depended the continuance of British rule. One of the worst consequences of the agitation was that it must discourage the flow of British capital into India, and capital was very necessary if other industries than agriculture were to be developed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

He urged that it was very necessary to encourage and develop the denominational native schools. The system of State education was strictly neutral as between different forms of religion; it tended to detach those in attendance from their old beliefs and substituted nothing in the way of religious or even moral training, so no efficient basis was provided for political or administrative responsibility. On the utilitarian side the system of public education failed also, for little or nothing was done to give the people technical education. As there was no member directly responsible for the interests of education on the Governor-General's council, he suggested that the Director-General of Education should be allowed free access to the Viceroy. He regretted that the Government proposed to seperate judicial from executive functions in Bengal, for he believed that by taking away his judicial duties from an executive officer they would be doing much to impair the respect in which he was held.

Mr. Rees moved as an amendment that the educational system of India stood in urgent need of reform. Before stating his reasons for bringing this amendment forward, the hon. member attacked those members of Parliament who calumniated the Administration in India. They seemed to think that Civil servants who were good men when they left this country underwent re-incarnation in India when they were born again bad, and that they got worse, until they finally died. With regard to the present educational system, he said it could not provide any kind of religious teaching, the result being that the respect for authority which was inherent in the Hindoo's mind was destroyed. Let the Government therefore encourage denominational schools, and it might be well to reward colleges in which the moral training of students was efficiently provided for.

Other speeches followed. Mr. Ellis described the situation as very grave. The Secretary of State for India would have to keep cool and not allow himself to be deflected from the path of honest reform. Mr. Keir Hardie repudiated the statement ascribed to him by a journalist who telegraphed to this country that he had declared the state of Eastern Bengal to be worse than that of Russia and that atrocities comparable with Turkish atrocities were committed by officials. The statement attributed to him was an invention with no foundation. The disclaimer was received with cheers. Discussing disaffection, Mr. Hardie expressed the opinion that the discontent would not be allayed until the people were given some effective form of self-government, and he laid down the lines on which, in his opinion, reform should be based. Unrest, he warned the country, was growing in India, and unless allayed it might blaze up like a fire and burn up the last vestige of British rule. Later Sir H. Cotton asked that a committee should be appointed to inquire into and report upon the causes of the discontent. He thought that a suicidal error had been committed by the prosecution of Mr. Tilak, one of the most infiuential men in Bombay. We were only on the threshold of difficulty, and the issue depended entirely upon whether it was dealt with on Liberal lines with wisdom and sagacity. Mr. Buchanan, who did not approve of some of Sir H. Cotton's remarks, which were not of a kind to make the task of the Government easier, replied on the whole debate briefly, and soon afterwards the amendment was withdrawn.

The demand that Anglican churches built or maintained by the Government of India should be available for the religious services of troops of all denominations was the next topic, and Scottish representatives enlarged on the hardship suffered by Presbyterian soldiers, insisting that further steps should be taken by the Government to remedy the grievance. Mr. Buchanan replied that the Government were doing all in their power to provide churches for the Scottish soldiers. Unfortuntely, the bishops were the masters in the churches built before 1899, having the law on their side. It was only in these churches that difficulty arose.

The House than went into Committee, and the usual formal financial resolution was agreed to.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting-teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

The Commercial Gymkhana beat the Rovers last evening by a good margin of two to nil. In doing this, however, they had no need to show any improvement. Discouraged by three successive reverses, the whole body of the usual forwards were absent, and Goodwin, Symes, Lay, Warne and Bellamy acted as deputies. Harwood played back in his old position and Gilbert as right-half. Amongst the Rovers it is difficult to tell who are new and who are old, as the team is perpetually changing its men.

As to the game itself, it was a poor exhibition. The Rovers were a disjointed lot with little idea of combination—they only got the ball to be robbed of it by a very vigorous opposition. Cuzen, left-back, Petty, left-half, and Ratcliffe, goal, were the only players to make any stand at all. The last named made a great display in goal, and was the saviour of his side from a crushing defeat.

Combination was also absent in the Commercial team. The majority of their maiden players got winded before half time, particularly those in the right-wing. The goal-keeper's post was a sinecure; the backs had some work to do and Chapman provided a regular treat by his long and effective kicking. Osborne, the centre half, was prominent throughout while Hotz, left, was conspicuous during the second half. The forward line was lamentably weak but for Day, and it is pleasing to have to say that he played an excellent game and with Osborne and Chapman represented the pick of the eleven, his shooting being always robust and accurate.

As remarked before it was poor football. There was too much fumbling about the ball and blind kicking. Danger was scented more often than was warranted, and waiting for a tackler that never came was another glaring defect. Fouls and offsides were frequently called, and Sergeant Watts, who refereed, had an anxious time, but he was always prompt in hauling up the defaulters. Want of practice is always a ready excuse and to some extent, from the constitution of the teams, it was an acceptable one yesterday, but in the ninth week of the League and in its forty-first fixture, it is a lame one indeed. Having anticipated some such result, the majority of the usual spectators were justified for keeping themselves away; so, too, a few that left the ground immediately after the start; if the enclosures looked full, the inevitable drizzles drove the outside public for shelter under the gallery roof. It was a firm ground when the teams lined up, but two drizzles of a couple of minutes duration during the two halves, rendered the Cooperage very slippery, and the "catching crabs" and "turning turtles" incidents—frequent occurrences—provided amusement in place of a scientific game.

Playing two forwards short for ten minutes, the Rovers from the old Admiralty House side goal kicked off and the Gymkhana receiving the ball, Lay made for the flags but Sprigg saved. Attacking again, Cuzen cleared. The ball now was seen all over the field, Chapman and Harwood clearing the rushes of the Rovers' successfully while at the other end, Patty, Cuzen and the goal-keeper did the needful to keep the enemy at bay. From a throw-in, Lay secured the ball and by a neat shot scored. Up and down play again followed for a few minutes. The Commercials then pressed but the right-wing was too slow to take advantage of openings. Lay was deadly in his aim but Sprigg was not to be beaten a second time. Score:—

Commercial Gymkhana..... 1 Goal.
Rovers ..... Nil.

On change of sides, the Commercials were again on the aggressive and Lay, out of a pass from Osborne, shot for goal but Sprigg was ready. Continuing on the same ground, corners after corners were secured, while Lay was also a sure marksman but the defence of Sprigg could not be beaten. After a quarter of an hour's play, in a melie in front of the goal, Osborne notched the second point, though the inside-left was suspiciously offside. Towards the close, the Rovers through their right-wing tried to open their account but were always beaten back in their repeated attempts. This half was not conspicuous for anything great except the saves of Harwood, Cuzen and Sprigg, and the brilliant shooting of Lay, and Hotz's passing. The Gymkhana right was noticed to be pretty often winded. Score:—

Commercial Gymkhana ..... 2 Goals.
Rovers..... Nil

TEAMS.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Goal—Ratcliffe.
Backs—Harwood, Chapman,
Half-backs—Gilbert, Osborne. Hotz,
Forwards—Goodwin, Symes, Lay, Warne, Bellamy

ROVERS.

Goal—Sprigg.
Backs—Robert, Cuzen.
Half-backs—Benson, Livesay, Patty.
Forwards—Lane, Corbett, Farrell, Christie, Osborne.
Referee.—Sergeant Watts, R. A.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	13	13	0	0	33	2	26
Royal G. Artillery.....	11	7	4	0	24	12	14
Royal Scots "A"	8	5	2	1	15	6	11
Commercial Gymkhana ...	11	4	6	1	13	20	9
Bombay Gymkhana	10	2	5	3	10	14	7
Govt. Telegraph	10	2	5	3	11	21	7
Y. M. C. A.....	10	3	6	1	9	22	7
Rovers F. C.	9	0	8	1	4	22	8

CRICKET.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Baronet C. C.

CENTURY BY GREIG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 7.

This match concluded on the Gymkhana ground to-day, when the Poona Gymkhana continued their first innings which resulted in a total of 95 against the Baronet's 240 of the previous day. Captain Greig and Major Field were the only two who got into double figures. This was somewhat of a disaster for the home team, but on their going in again Captain Greig made things hum for the Baronets. He reached his century and then retired gracefully. Major Field scored 38 in great style. For three wickets down the Gymkhana had 222 to their credit.

BARONET C. C.

Mr. Dubash c Kirckenbeck, b Moss	6
Mr. Warden, c Field, b Carnegy.....	48
Mr. Divecha, c Macpherson, b Airy.....	1
Mr. Elchidana, b Carnegy.....	108
Mr. Parekh, l-b-w.....	1
Mr. Mistri, b Greig.....	20
Mr. S. Nagporewalla, c and b Greig.....	12
Mr. Watcha, c Airy, b Greig.....	12
Mr. M. Nagporewalla, b Greig.....	10
Mr. Nazir, c Arnold, b Greig.....	7
Mr. Bhaimunshi, not out.....	4
Extras.....	11
	240

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Greig, b Watcha	18	retired.....	100
Major Arnold, b Dubash ..	4	not out	45
Lieut Airy, b Watcha	4	b Watcha	4
Major Field c Nagpurwalla b Watcha	18	c Warden b Watcha	38
Mr Watts not out	13	st	19
Capt Kirckenbech, hit wicket	9	Did not bat.	
Mr Sprott, st.....	8		
Capt Grant, b Watcha	13		
Capt Macpherson b Watcha.	1		
Major Carnegy b Dubash ...	2		
Col Mossb Dubash.....	3		
Extra	13	Extra	16
Total	106	Total	213

THE Gymkhana Cricket team.—The following will play in the Match to-day, vs. the Islam Gymkhana:—J. S. Milne, Captain W. M. Turner, E. E. Coombs, P. M. D. Sanderson, R. W. Marris, Lieutenant F. M. Townend, F. P. West. F. Hearson, C. C. Phillips, Captain W. N. Alexander, Commander D. F. Vines.

SO-CALLED CHAMPIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of the Durand Boxing Tournament at Lucknow mention is made of a fight between Sampson of the R. H. A. and Church of the Fusiliers, in which it is said that the former beat Paddy Gill of China and India for the Feather Weight Championship. To those who saw the said Paddy Gill of China and India make an exhibition of himself in Bombay and in Poona his figuring in a Championship fight as the holder of the title sounds not a little amusing.

Sampson lays no claim to Championship honours and as Paddy Gill never won a fight approaching importance, the title they were supposed to be fighting for cannot have rested with him to defend. In order to lend a little colour to what must have been more or less a benefit performance for a woulde be professional, this fight was advertised as being for the Championship.

The farce over, nobody suffers, but when it is quoted again in the report of a more or less important Tournament it is about time something was said.

To begin with, Pte. Blake, of the Middlesex, in Poona and elsewhere, has proved himself not only the best Feather Weight we have in the country but the most scientific ever seen out here, and were he to meet either of those mentioned above one could not name the odds on him.

Owing to the fact that we have no ruling body or Club in India, it has been impossible to fix on a champion of any particular weight. Trading on this fact, men who have as little chance of beating all-comers as they have of giving a scientific exhibition at all, claim that they are fighting for a Champ pionship.

We have had boxers whom the public has acknowledged to be best at their weight and consquently champions, such as "Tiger Smith," who has found a different class at Home to those he met here. Blake has fairly conclusively proved himself Feaher Weight Champion, and Cook, of the Worcesters by defeating Atkinson in Poona may lay claim to the Middles, but in Light and Bantam classes winers at Simla and Poona have yet to meet as the former best of the latter, Evans of the Scots, must nov be a Feather.

It has often been proposed to start a club with a reliable committee to decide such questions, and nothing better could happen as it would stop all these ridiculous claims of school-boy class fighters.

—Yours, &c.

RBX.